Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877. NUMBER 22.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

...octave, fine rosewood (not used ...ermonths), only $130; cost $650. ...New Pianos at wholesale. Great ...bargains. Nearly new $20; 2 stops, ...$65; 5 stops, $80; 6 stops, $55; 7 stops ...$90; 9 stops, $85; 12 stops, $65 to $75. ...New Organs at wholesale. ...days' test trial. Money refunded ...if not as always if unsatisfactory. Est. ...Agents Wanted. Discounts to Teachers &c. Address DAN'L F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

...work your own town. Terms and $5 out... Ad. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

...Half the best of us are Liable to ob... of the bowels. Don't neglect them. It ...is necessary to outrage the palate with nause... in such cases. The most effective laxative is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it is also the most agreeable, ...prompt in acting, cooling, painless. Sold ...by druggists.

...Wanted to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. ...Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

...to day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit ...and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

The Black Hills.

...Carpenter, who has spent 12 years in that ...country, gives accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agriculture, Grazing resources, Climate, Fishing, Indians and Settlers' adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, &c. With 27 illustrations. Price ONLY 10 CTS. Sold by AGENTS everywhere, or sent postpaid for 12 cts. by DONNELLEY & CO., Publishers, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHEW—SMOKE MATCHLESS

TRADE MARK PLUG EACH

FINEST Plug TOBACCO in the World. ASK FOR IT. TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN PLUG.

PIONEER TOBACCO CO. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

...unkard. Stop!

...BERS, M. D., (formerly of Boston,) ...cure for DRUNKENNESS ...given without the knowledge of the ...time for the

OPIUM HABIT.

...cure guaranteed in both. Send ...advance. Ask druggists for it. Address ...& CO., Birmingham, Conn.

...50 Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts, ...post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

...$20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 ...free. STINSON & SON, Portland, Me.

Clover Seed HULLERS FOR SALE.

...circular of our new Double Huller, ...patented, 1877. We challenge the world ...to find and clean more seeds, clean it better, ...more simple, durable, and easily ...operated. Larger sizes made. Hagerstown ...Implement Manufacturing Co., Hagerstown, Md. Agents wanted for sale of same.

...Cards, with your name, 10c. Business ...Cards on back of Rare Photos. Sample ...10c. Stanbury Photos. 3 for 25c.; 1 ...doz. paid. A. L. ROAG, Nassau, N.Y.

BILLY MAGUIRES.

...Pinkerton's great book, The Molly Maguires and the Detectives, is now ...ready and subscribers. It is one of the most interesting and absorbing books ever written. ...Elegantly bound volume, nearly 600 pages, ...with many interesting engravings. Price ...low, and quickest sale. Ask to sell over ...100 circulars and territory address ...CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

...AFFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

...having taken possession of the well ...known House in Ebensburg, which he has refurnished in good style, and ...will conduct in strict temperance ...principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the ...patronage of those who may visit the county seat ...for business or pleasure, all whom he pledges ...himself to entertain in the best possible manner ...and at reasonable price. Excellent accommodations furnished to summer boarders, ...and the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.

...Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

...KE'S MARBLE WORKS

...Franklin Street, Johnstown,

...MENTS HEAD and TOMB-...STONES, COUNTER and CABI-...NET TABLES, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and ...American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and ...workmanship. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest figures. Try me.

...1853-tf. JOHN PARKE.

...H. T. O'FRIEL.

...KINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

...IAN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

...Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily, ...at the cheapest. (4-12—tf.)

...iller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"

...Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,

GREENSBURG, PA.

...Fronts of town. Fronts the south entrance ...to the Court House.

...JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

...M. DICK, ATTORNEY at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. ...Dick's new building, Centre street. All ...kinds of business attended to satisfactorily. Collections a specialty. [10-11,tf.]

...DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Attorney-at-Law, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old ...Mansion House, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Main streets. Will attend to all business entrusted to him with his profession.

...ES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. ...Office and residence in new building on High ...street, west of Blair House.

...A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High ...street, east of residence.

...W. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register ...and Recorder, in Court House.

...M. READE, Attorney-at-Law. Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, ...three doors from High street. [8-27,'72.]

W.A.S.G.A.C.

BARGAINS! CASH.
BARGAINS! CASH.
BARGAINS! CASH.

A. A. BARKER & SON

Are now offering to the people of northern Cambria a rare opportunity to secure

BARGAINS!

As they are selling their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Queensware,

Shoes for Men, Women and Children,

AT COST FOR CASH!

And many other goods at less than they cost in the city, and will continue to so sell until the entire stock is disposed of.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:

Prints, good fast colors	6 cts.	per yard.
Brown Muslins	from 6 to 9 cts.	per yard.
Alpacas, Cobergs, &c.,	" 20 to 40 cts.	" "
Tickings	" 15 to 20 cts.	" "
Pant Cloths	" 20 to 50 cts.	" "
All-Wool Cassimeres	50 cts.	" "
White Piques, stripe	from 20 to 25 cts.	" "
" lace stripe	20 to 35 cts.	" "

Ladies' and Children's Hose. 5, 8, 10, 15 and 20 cts. per pair.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves, 10 to 15c. per p'r.
Clark's O. N. Thread.....70 cts. per dozen.
Wax Thread, for hand sewing, 30 cts. " "
Shawls.....from $1.75 to $4.00.

☞ Will sell you more pins, needles, hair-pins, shoe-lacers, etc., etc., for 10 cts. than you ever before obtained for the same money. Also, a great variety of other goods at equally LOW PRICES. Go and see them, and learn for yourselves, as you will be sure to learn, that money can be saved by dealing with them.

REMEMBER THAT THEY SELL FOR CASH

And don't forget that they have added to their stock a large assortment of

Superb CLOTHING

For men and boys, which they do not propose to sell at cost, but pledge themselves to dispose of at lower rates than wearing apparel equally perfect in make and fabric can be bought anywhere else in these parts. Call and examine goods and prices, and bear in mind that—

W.A.S.G.A.C.

A. A. BARKER & SON,

[5-18.] EBENSBURG, PA. [3m.]

THIS WAY

FOR

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

The Last Notice.

WE notified all persons interested that we wanted to have our books settled up by the first day of June, but owing to the *hard times and other excuses that people make* have concluded to extend the time one month, and now we give THIS LAST notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with us that our books will be left with an attorney on July 1st, 1877, with instructions to collect all accounts on said books. We mean just what we say, and all to whom these presents come will save costs and trouble by paying attention to this notice, the final one from us. Come and settle your accounts with us instead of a lawyer.

A. A. BARKER & SON,

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.-3t.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, then of Susquehanna township, now of Chest, on or about the 15th of April last, since when she has given birth to a calf, a red cow, three years old, with a white spot on her forehead, two white spots on each of her legs, and her tail cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; failing in which she will be sold as the law directs.

PETER HELFRICH.

Chest Twp., June 8, 1877.-3t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of RACHEL KLINE, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the estate of Rachel Kline, late of Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOSEPH CRISTE, Executor.

Washington Twp., May 18, 1877.-6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of MARY E. HARTMAN, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Hartman, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement.

ANDREW HAUG, Administrator.

Carroll Twp., May 25, 1877.—6t.

GOOD BEEF!—Having recently purchased several head of fine FAT STEERS, which were brought from the State of Indiana, I am prepared to furnish my customers with the BEST BEEF ever offered for sale in this place. Choice Steak, 15 cents per lb.; Steak and Roast, 12 cts. per lb.

JOSEPH GUTWALD.

Ebensburg, March 30, 1877.-tf.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the book of life
Some lessons I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows
And over and over again
The ponderous mill wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain,
And a blessing, failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again,

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

The reception given to ex-Governor Hendricks by the Manhattan club in New York last night, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of the 13th, was a splendid demonstration, attended by many of the most prominent leaders of the Democracy in the country. The club had issued 750 invitations, but the applications from ticketless politicians of all grades were so numerous, and so well backed by influence of one kind or another, that it is probable more than twice this number enjoyed the hospitalities of the club.

Both Gov. Robinson and Mr. Hendricks were received with applause as they passed through the hall; but it remained for the advent of Mr. Tilden to kindle the enthusiasm of the assembled Democracy. As he mounted the stairs, leaning on the arm of Augustus Schell, there was first a murmur of applause, and then a loud clapping of hands, which continued until long after he had taken his place in the reception room.

Vice President Vanderpoel, of the club, called the guests to order, and his pointed remarks in presenting Mr. Tilden were received with the greatest applause and enthusiasm. Mr. Tilden was greeted with the heartiest enthusiasm. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Manhattan Club: I accept youred invitation under the idea that this was to be a merely social meeting, the particular occasion of which was the presence in this city of Mr. Hendricks and of Gov. Robinson and Lieut-Gov. Dorsheimer.

You are aware, I suppose, that one of your guests, Mr. Hendricks, embarks to-morrow on an excursion to foreign lands, for rest and recreation. He will carry with him, I am sure, our best wishes for a prosperous voyage, for a pleasant visit and a safe return, and for the health and happiness of himself and family. [Applause.] I have been availing myself, for similar purposes, of a brief interval, and find myself now, with some reluctance, drawn away from this privacy to attend this occasion. But the occasion itself, and the apparent general expectation, seem to require that I should say a word in respect to public affairs, and especially that I should allude to the transaction which in my judgment is the most portentous event in American history. [A hushed expectancy here restrained the tendency to applause, which was just breaking out when Mr. Tilden proceeded.]

Everybody knows that after the recent election the men who were elected by the people as president and vice president of the United States were "counted out." [Hear, hear! and applause]—and men who were not elected were "counted in" and seated. ["Hear, hear!" "Yes! Yes!" Applause.] I disdain any thought of the personal wrong done to myself in this transaction. ["Hear, hear!" (energetically) "Good Good!" Applause.] Not by any act or word of mine shall this be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance, which is in truth the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. Not one of the four millions and a quarter of American citizens who gave us their votes but experienced a wrong as great and as deep as I. ["More!" Applause.] Not one of the minority who did not give us their votes, but, in the resulting consequences of this act, will share in the mischiefs, if it is not redressed and punished. [Applause.] To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise it is as great a wrong as it is to me. And no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequences extend.

Evils in government grow by success and by impunity. They do not restrain themselves voluntarily. They can never be limited except by external forces.

If the men in possession of the government can, in one instance, maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections, such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices to give the color of law, and false pretences on which to found fraudulent decisions, will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice, if condoned—if once condoned.

In other countries, in the old world, changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. We felicitated ourselves that here, through the skill and patriotism and philanthropy of our forefathers, we had established a system of peaceful change through the agency of the ballot box. This is the first time in American history that this right of the people has been impaired. It is the first time in American history that anybody has ever pretended that the government of this great country was handed over to any set of men through fraud. [Applause.]

The question now is whether our elective system, in its substance as well as form, is to be maintained.

This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principles. It involves the whole system of popular government.

The people must signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must strip the example of everything that can attract imitators. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime.

This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authorities or beneficiaries of the wrong to devise remedies. But when those who condemn the wrong shall have the power, they must devise the measure which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible. [Applause.]

If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say: "Be of good cheer. The republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established." [Applause.]

Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the millien of people who live in the city of New York. It had conquered or bribed, or flattered and won almost everybody into acquiescence. It appeared almost invincible. A year or two later its members were in the penitentiaries or in exile. History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not sever its political from its moral life.

Mr. Tilden's address was eagerly listened to, and at its close was loudly applauded. Then Mr. Hendricks was introduced, and spoke as follows:

GOV. HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor you do me. I appreciate it in part as an expression of personal respect and confidence, but more as a declaration and assurance of your support of the principles and policies of which, in honorable association with your distinguished citizen, I was made a representative in the political contest of last year. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor you show me the more highly because of your devotion to the political principles which experience has shown to be essential to the expression of good and pure government and the prosperity of the people. Very earnestly the Democrats of this great city and State, as also of Indiana and the other States, contended for and demanded a restoration of local self government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a reduction throughout the entire public service and expenditures, not by hundreds, nor yet by thousands, but by many millions annually. Therein was involved also a great reduction of the vast army of office-holders, and the substitution of honest for dishonest administration. Contending for results so notably right and honorable, their cause was grand and their victory glorious. I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgment of the people were defeated. The result, as declared in Louisiana, and in Florida, and at Washington, is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country, for the obvious reason that it was not true. A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon fraud successful through technicality. Even should the President and his cabinet adopt a part or the whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year—even that cannot remove or quiet the public discontent. The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they seek to embarrass the *de facto* administration, but will sustain it in what is right, because it is right and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their chief magistrate to become a thing of chance or of sharp practice. The "fraud first triumphant in American history" must be assigned to its proper place among the crimes against popular gouernment, and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure no Democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way, not by the allurements of office, nor even by the strong appeal in the abandonment by the administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies, and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not intrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will the rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule in accordance with constitutional provisions. All Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free republican governments are once more allowed to the states of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know that peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure, and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and the cruel burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor; and that production will increase and lands advance in price. But they know that, in the language of Gov. Morton, it had become "inevitable." Good government in the state was not a free-will offering upon the altars of the country. For years the Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free republican states throughout the South, and finally it became "inevitable," because the right and truth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this Democrats find a reason to stand more firmly with their party. Out of power, with no patronage to dispense and money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions, and inspired by the sentiment of the right of self-government as inherent in the people, the Democratic party during the past ten years has restored one state after anoter, until now the tread of the soldier is heard in no legislative hall, but in every state the people are governed by laws of their own enacting and by officers of their own choosing.

My fellow citizens, my home is in the West, and my associations have been with the people of that section. Among you I am, personally, almost a stranger, yet I am received by you with open arms and cordial greetings. Need I say that I am gratified because of this fact? It has more than a personal significance. Does it not proclaim that we entertain no sectional policies? Some may think we should have an Eartern policy, and others that it should be Western; but it seems to me that a New Yorker and an Indianian should understand it better than that, and that or legislative and administrative policy should be as broad and comprehensive as the industries and trade and commerce which it may affect. Does the trade of the great cities of the Atlantic stop with the mountains? Does it not reach beyond the Mississippi and across the Missouri? Every new home that is built upon that receding border; every new farm that is made far out even within the shadow of the Rocky mountains; and every additional bale of cotton that is produced in Louisiana and Texas add something to the greatness and wealth of New York and Boston and Philadelphia and Baltimore. Is there a New Yorker who, as he walks up and down this great Broadway, hears and feels only the throbbing of a local commerce? Let such a man break over the narrow bounds and habits of his life, and visit the great cotton and grain-growing regions, nor let him stop until he hears the waves of the Pacific dashing against the golden shores ot California, and he will be able better to understand and appreciate the magnitude and complicated relations of the interests which are affected by the financial and commercial policy of the country. Successful enterprise and development in remote parts of the country are as certainly and almost as directly connected with the prosperity of this city as are permanent and valuable improvements upon your more distant streets. I have said this under the influence of the sentiment that, in respect to production and trade, the East and the West and the South are one; and that a wise and just policy will alike, and almost equally, promote the prosperity of each, if your judgment should be as comprehensive as the influence of your commerce, and as far-reaching as the distant lines of your trade.

I have but one word more to say. The outrage that has been perpetrated is an outrage upon the rights of the people, not upon me, not upon Gov. Tilden, except as we are citizens of the country. The people have been outraged by the denial to them of the right to select their own public officers according to the laws and the constitution. That act will work out, as has been suggested, its own redress. I have no fear of the future. Even if the administration shall adopt Democratic principles, and follow a policy based upon those principles, it can never gain the confidence and heart of the American people. [Applause.] It will never do, when a man has taken land which belongs to another man by a title not good, and holds it—it will never do to say that the man who holds the land wrongfully should have it, because he would cultivate it better than the true owner would have done. Before we reach that question, we will decide who owns the land.

I say this, not because Gov. Tilden has been wronged, but because the voice of the American people has been denied, when that voice was spoken according to the constitution of the United States. But I fear not the result. As I have already said, a great and sincere people will pass their final verdict upon the outrageous act. Democratic principles will be carried out by Democrats, and by such fair minded Republicans as will not make themselves a party to the wrong done last winter. This will be accomplished in 1880 by the majority of voters in the several states, and I venture to say that that majority will be surprising to all parties. I think I may say of 1880, as I said in 1876, that Indiana will again do her duty. [Loud applause.]

Speeches were also made by Governor Robinson, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, and David Dudley Field.

At the conclusion of the speeches the members and guests of the club scattered about in small groups and engaged in social intercourse. Mr. Tilden and ex-Gov. Hendricks held an informal levee, and such persons as had never enjoyed the privilege before were permitted to shake the hands of "our president and vice-president-elect," as they were invariably introduced. After the collation, which was partaken of without speech making, the Young Men's Democratic club, accompanied by Grafulla's band, reached the club-house and serenaded the distinguished guests. Both Mr. Tilden and Hendricks responded with brief addresses.

At the conclusion of Governor Hendricks remarks, three cheers and a tiger were given for "the president and vice-president-elect." Gov. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, E. C. Cleveland, of Connecticut, R. T. Merrick, of Washington, and others made brief speeches, and it was after midnight before the band reached the Fifth avenue hotel, where a serenade to Mrs. Hendricks closed the night's festivities.

KINKS OF THE LAW.—I find in my budget of scraps an extract from a speech delivered, some twenty years ago, in the Wisconsin Legislature, by Hon. Mr. Elmore. One of my office boys, who had been engaged as a legislative reporter at the time, gave it to me, and assured me it was correct. The subject under discussion was a bill on the abolition of certain laws for the collection of debts.

Mr. Elmore said he had had a little experience in the law, some of which had been decidedly rich. He would give one instance. About fifteen years before, he had purchased a yoke of oxen, and paid fifty dollars for them. A few days thereafter a son of the man of whom he had purchased came to him and claimed that the oxen were his, and insisted on having pay over again, which being refused, he brought suit in court. The jury didn't agree; but at length, through blunders of the Brushwood justice of the peace, the case went against him.

"I appealed to the circuit court of Milwaukee," said he, "and there I lost again. Said I to my lawyer: 'I will give you ten dollars to quote Pennsylvania law to Judge Miller, making him think it's Wisconsin law, and have a new trial ordered.' He took the fee, and performed the duty. A new trial was granted, and *venue* changed to Walworth county. Judge Irwin was on the bench. Any man who would gain a cause in his court must either go hunting with him, and let him claim all the game shot, or pet his dog. Well, I petted the dog. I fed him with crackers. The case was decided in my favor. When I heard the decision, I concluded that dog had hung around me about long enough, and as he happened at the moment to be sniffing at my pockets, I gave him a kick. The dog yelped lustily, and when his yelping had subsided I heard the judge say:

"'Mr. Clark, this judgment is set aside, and a new trial *granted*.'

"Mr. Speaker, and fellow sufferers in the kinks of the law, that kick cost me two hundred dollars!"

CHEAP GIRLS.—A girl who makes herself too cheap is one to be avoided. No young man, not even the worst, excepting for a base purpose, wants anything to do with a cheap young lady. For a wife none but a fool or rascal will approach such a woman. Cheap jewelry nobody will touch if he can get any better. Cheap girls are nothing but the refuse; and the young men know it, and they will look in every other direction for a life long friend and companion before they will give a glance at the pinchbeck stuff that tinkles at every turn for fascinating the eye of any that will look. You think it quite the "correct thing" to talk loudly and coarsely, be boisterous and and hoydenish in all public places; to make yourself so bold and forward and commonplace, everywhere, that people wonder if you ever had a mother or home, or anything to do. So be it. You will probably be taken for what you are worth, and one of these years, if you do not make worse than a shipwreck of yourself, you will begin to wonder where the charms are that once you thought yourself possessed of, and what evil spirit could have so befooled you. Go on, but remember, cheap girls attract nobody but fools and rascals.

THE editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* gravely rose to remark the other day about hash: "There is nothing better than this much abused dish, when properly prepared." Postal cards of thanks from landladies all over the country are now coming in at the rate of a thousand or two per day.

The Shadow in the Valley.

A STRANGE MYSTERY OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE—IS IT A SPECTRE OR A CRAZY SOLDIER?—SUPERSTITIONS OF THE INDIANS.

Up and down that valley through which Custer made his last charge—along that creek where so many of Reno's men fell dead from their frantic and struggling horses—in the thickets and along the ravines, a shadow lurks day and night. The last scalp had hardly been torn from the head of the cavalrymen who had crept into the tall grass to die, when this shadow skulked into that valley of death and began dealing out retribution.

The chief, Dull Knife, had much to say about it the other week, when he surrendered. He spoke in whispers when he referred to it suddenly, and he looked around, as if fearful that it was softly stealing upon him to stab him in the back.

Crazy Horse's men had something to say about it when they surrendered, and when white men asked them who or what they thought the shadow was, they shook their heads and whispered:

"We killed 'em all, but there is one left! It is a white man. There is blood on his face and clothing. He carries a saber and two revolvers, and the night wind blows his long, yellow curls over his shoulders. It is a spirit sent by the great Manitou to watch over the graves of the white soldiers!"

White men have seen the shadow. Hunters, trappers and scouts, who have built their camp fires near that valley, through which the big mountain wolf skulks and prowls all night long, have felt the presence of the mysterious shadow or have seen it. They have fled from their blankets at its soft step, and they have fired at it when only ten feet away, and yet seen it glide off unharmed.

It is not a shadow of sentiment, but a being which demands vengeance for the awful butchery of the little band of heroes—for the brave brothers who grouped themselves around the noble Custer and fought to the death, each one lying within arm's length of him who fought fiercest and longest. When the soldiers moved out of the valley, leaving nearly three hundred graves behind them, the wolves rushed out from canon and ravine and den to dig up the fresh earth and feast on the brave dead. The shadow was there before them—a solitary and vigilant sentinel—to guard those sacred mounds. It screamed and gestured at the fierce beasts—it fired upon them with rifle and revolver, and struck at them with a bright, keen saber. The wolves ran here and there, from grave to grave, gnashing their teeth in anger, but the shadow closely pursued. They formed in groups in the midnight darkness, and waited for the shadow to tire out, but it paced up and down over the graves, vigilant and unwearied, and daylight came to hurry the wild beasts to their lairs till another night. Hunters and scouts have been there and seen the sentinel beat over the graves—seen it in the light of noonday, when men could not be mistaken. It is a well beaten path, which runs from grave to grave, curving and winding to take in every one, and now and then it comes close to the creek for the strange sentinel to hear the babble of the waters. Scouts say it is a path beaten by human feet. The red chiefs say that a shadow or spirit could alone remain there in that lonely spot, having only the company of wild beasts and the graves of butchered men.

Once, when Dull Knife and a trusty few were scouting to learn the whereabouts of their white foes, they encamped in the valley for the night. The shadow stole among them as they slept, and when a fierce scream aroused the band from slumber five of the red men had been murdered—each bronze throat slashed across with a keen knife. The shadow stood a little ways off and jeered and mocked the living, who huddled together like frightened children. When they fled for their lives it pursued them with drawn saber, and the chief has a scar on his shoulder to prove that he was struck by the blade. Next day when a full band of Indians marched into the valley to solve the mystery and secure revenge they saw no living thing. The bodies of the warriors were cut and hacked and gashed. Five of the poor cavalrymen whose brains had been beaten out and limbs dismembered had been avenged.

Before the crown of a single grave had sunk down Crazy Horse started to cross the valley at midnight with his lodges. The shadow confronted his band and mocked them, and as the red men hurried along in the darkness, vividly recalling the mad charge of the cavalry and the fierce desperation of the surprised villagers, the strange shadow skulked along with the column and fired shot after shot into the band. They fired at it, and pushed out to capture it, but the shadow disappeared as shadows do. Two squaws, a child or two, an old man, and two warriors fell by the bullets the shadow fired. From that time the red men avoided the valley as white men avoid pest houses. They would not cross it or skirt it, even at high noon, when the sunshine beat down upon the graves and on the waters of the historic creek.

If the shadow was a shadow—a mist, a nothing—it could not beat paths, nor laugh and jeer, nor cut throats and fire rifles; and yet, if it was not a shadow, how does it live? Is it some crazy hunter, whose befogged mind darkened in the story of the awful massacre and conceived this wild plan of vengeance? Perhaps one of that little band of cavalrymen escaped death in some strange way and recovered his strength as he wandered about among the rocks and valleys and hills—recovered strength of limb and not of reason. Believing himself called upon to avenge his comrades, he lurks in the valley, living like the wild beasts around him, and missing no chance to strike a blow.

It is not a month since two army scouts crossed the lonely haunt, and halted long enough to see that the graves had not been disturbed. They saw the path of the sentinal leading from grave to grave. They saw the skeletons of the red men slain by the shadow. They were leaving the valley when their ears were greeted by a mocking laugh, and from a bed of rank grass and dry weeds a quarter of a mile away they saw the shadow beckoning them to come forward. The shadow seemed to be a man—a gaunt, long-haired human being, dressed in rags, which had once been an army uniform. It held up in the air and shook at them a carbine and a saber, and when they galloped away it sent a leaden ball whistling past their heads.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

A THRILLING STORY OF A CONFEDERATE LIEUTENANT'S ADVENTURE.

[The Frank Stringfellow whose adventure is described in this extract has, since the war, entered the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Gen. Jeb Stuart's favorite servant.—ED.]

The second adventure which I have promised to relate occurred when the Federal army occupied Culpepper Court House, and the Confederate army lay in Orange county, Virginia. General Lee desired certain information which it seemed could best be obtained by an individual scout, and Stringfellow was selected for the service. It was necessary he should penetrate the enemy's camps, remain concealed as long as possible, and return when he had collected the desired information. His operations were to be conducted mostly at night. He wished to be accompanied by two men, one of whom, Farrish by name, had his home in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camps, and being intimately acquainted with all the country, could accurately guide him from place to place in the night as by daylight. The expedition was undertaken on foot, as the distance was not great, and concealment was of prime importance. The men were clad in their own uniform as scouts, not spies. The country was a difficult one for the operations of a scout. From the long and frequent occupation by both the contending armies the land had been almost entirely denuded of its timber, and only here and there a few thin clusters of trees remained standing. One day had passed since they had entered the enemy's lines, and with nightfall they commenced their wanderings among the hostile camps, mainly with the purpose of locating the different corps, and of ascertaining whether any troops had been detached from the Army of the Potomac. The night had been nearly consumed in this way, when reaching one of the clusters of trees, of which I have spoken, they laid themselves down to catch a few moments' rest. A single blanket covered the three men. Treacherous, fatal sleep! Their fatigue was greater and the night was further spent than they had supposed, and the sun was shining bright in their eyes, when a party of six Federal soldiers, with their muskets in their hands, pulled away the blanket which covered them, and saluted them with a humorous "Good morning, Johnny Reb! Wake up!" Stringfellow, lying upon his back, was the first to arouse and to comprehend the situation. Knowing that an open attempt to seize his arms would draw upon himself instant death, he feigned to be only half awakened, and much to the amusement of his tormentors, turned upon his side, muttered and grumbled at being awakened, telling them to go away and let him alone. But by turning upon his side he gave to himself the opportunity of placing his hand, unobserved, upon the handle of his pistol, and in another second he sprang upon his feet and opened fire. His companions joined in the attack, and for a few moments the firing was rapid and fatal. The Federal soldiers stood their ground, but at such close quarters the musket was no match for the revolver. There was no time to reload under the quick eye of Stringfellow, and once discharged the muskets were useless. A few seconds terminated the encounter, in which Stringfellow found himself the sole survivor of his party. Farrish was killed; his other comrade had disappeared, he knew not how; four of the Federal soldiers lay dead at his feet; and the two others, having thrown down their empty guns, were running for their lives.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

But though victor in this fight, perils multiplied themselves around him. The trees among which he stood were surrounded on every side by open fields dotted quite thick with the enemy's tents, some close at hand. Concealment was quite impossible, and he must run for his life; but run in what direction he might, enemies would be sure to intercept his course, for the adjacent camps had been aroused by the firing, and the soldiers who had escaped would be sure to return with others to avenge the death of their comrades. At a distance of a few hundred yards, a little branch made its way through the open fields toward the river. Its banks were fringed with bushes, and while it offered only an utterly forlorn hope, Stringfellow turned toward it and ran. He was seen by those who had already started for his capture; seen to cross the open field; seen to enter the bush on the bank of the stream. And now vindictive shouts announced that the enemy felt secure of their prey. But not so! Entering the bed of the stream, a kind Providence guided him to a spot where the waters had hollowed out for him a hiding place, behind the roots of an old stump. Underneath the bank and behind those roots he forced his body, having hastily collected what driftwood was within reach still further to conceal his person; and there he lay, half covered with the water and mud, and awaited the result.

From every direction men were hurrying to the spot with the perfect assurance that the daring enemy would soon be within their power. For long, long hours did scores of searchers continue to examine every foot of the brush that lined the stream. Many times did hostile feet pass directly over Stringfellow's body, and once a man, more inquisitive than the others, stopped, while walking in the bed of the stream, to examine the very spot where he lay. But the driftwood which he had skillfully arranged for his concealment deceived the man, and he passed on without making the discovery. Toward afternoon the search slackened, and by nightfall it was abandoned. But not until the noise of the camps was hushed in slumber did Stringfellow dare to leave his retreat. Then following for some time the course of the stream, he passed in safety out of the enemy's line, swam the Rapidan between the pickets, and, thankful to God for his deliverance, found himself once more among his friends.—*Major McClellan, Confederate, in Phila. Weekly Times.*

A DANBURY couple have a nice little girl of some five summers. A lady visitor lately observed to the mother, "What a pretty child you have! She must be a great comfort to you." "She is indeed," said the fond mother. "When I am mad at John, I don't have to speak to him. She calls him to his meals, and tells him to get up the coal and other things that I want. She is real handy."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURC, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - June 22, 1877.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Cambria County are requested to meet at the places for holding the general elections,

On Saturday, July 7, 1877.

and elect two delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg,

On Monday, July 9, 1877.

at one o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket, select one Senatorial and two Representative delegates to the State Convention, to make a change, if thought advisable, in the present system of electing delegates and nominating candidates, and to transact other business.

The polls will be open in the Boroughs between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M. and in the Townships between 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the County Committee.

L. D. WOODRUFF, Chairman.

Johnstown, Pa., June 6, 1877.

On our outside page will be found the speeches of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, delivered in New York on Tuesday night, the 12th instant, at the reception given to Governor Hendricks by the Manhattan Club of that city, on the eve of his departure for Europe. Coming from such distinguished gentlemen and trusted leaders of the party, every Democrat will of course read and ponder over the shameful facts so clearly and ably presented in these two masterly efforts.

Two months have elapsed since the Emperor of Russia issued his proclamation of war against Turkey and ordered his army to cross the rive Pruth, the boundary between the two countries. From the Pruth to the Danube, a distance of over 200 miles, the army consisting of between 200,000 and 300,000 men as well as all its immense stores of war materials, has been transported over a single track railroad, but continued high water in the Danube has thus far prevented any attempt to cross that river. All the necessary preparations for doing so are, however, completed, and the task will be attempted at several points and at the same time by the middle or at most by the end of next week. The crossing will be a hazardous undertaking and will encounter fearful opposition from the Turkish batteries on the opposite side of the river. If the crossing is effected, grim visaged war, with all its sickening horrors and brutalities, will then be commenced in earnest, and either the Russian cross, or the Turkish crescent will go down in the dread conflict of arms.

JUDGE BLACK is reported as having prepared, or as intending to prepare, for magazine publication, a full and complete review of the celebrated Electoral Commission and all its works. If the statement is true, as we trust it is, it may be confidently predicted that Judge Black's article, when published, will prove to be the richest contribution that has yet been made to the current political literature of the day. It will be a rare and dainty dish to set before three Judges of the Supreme Court, three Senators of the United States and two members of Congress, composing the immortal *eight*. It will be recollected that just before the curtain fell at the close of the last act in the disgraceful drama, Judge Black gave the majority of the Commission a piece of his mind in his own vigorous and sledge-hammer style. What he then said, however, good and true as it was, was only the foretaste of what may be expected from his trenchant pen in an exhaustive review of the partisan work of the first and last Commission that has ever been or ever will be organized by an act of Congress to reverse, on mere technicalities, the solemn verdict of the people in the choice of their chief magistrate.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing we learn that Judge Black's article will appear in the July-August number of the *North American Review*, and will occupy thirty-four pages of that periodical.

THE term of O. P. Morton, of Indiana, in the United States Senate will expire on the 4th of March, 1879, and it will devolve on the Legislature of that State, to be chosen in October, 1878, to elect his successor. Although Morton has gained the reputation of being a political demagogue of the first water, he is much the ablest man on the Republican side of the Senate. In his own State he is regarded as the leader of his party and therefore expects to be his own successor in the Senate. It seems to be well understood among the Democrats of Indiana that Daniel W. Voorhees will contest the Senatorial honor with Morton, and that in the campaign next year he will make a vigorous and thorough canvass of the State in his own behalf. No Democrat in the Union has a wider or a better reputation than Voorhees. He is an orator in the true sense of the word, and his record in Congress, where he served for several terms, was as able as it was brilliant. As a ready and effective stump speaker, gifted with all the peculiar qualities necessary to sway and carry the crowd along with him, he is without an equal in the West. If Morton can be induced to meet him face to face in public discussion, it will be Greek meeting Greek, and the result will be awaited with intense interest throughout the country. The celebrated stumping tour of Lincoln and Douglas, rival candidates for the Senate, through Illinois in 1858 is well remembered. As deep an interest was felt in its result by politicians of both parties as in that of a Presidential election, and Stephen A. Douglas often said that to him Mr. Lincoln was indebted for his nomination in 1860 as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It was true, for although Douglas carried the Legislature, albeit by a majority of only *seven*, the joint debate brought Lincoln prominently before the country, which, together with his location as a western man rendered his nomination at Chicago a foregone conclusion.

Cameron and Candidates.

It is difficult to comprehend the motives of certain prominent Democratic papers in this State, whose editors mislead their readers by the statement that the coming Democratic State convention will be controlled by Simon Cameron and his well known henchmen, and that they will dictate the ticket to be nominated. We are well aware, as is every one else who is at all familiar with Pennsylvania politics, that for the last fifteen or twenty years Cameron has literally held the nomination of candidates by the State conventions of his own party in the hollow of his hand, and that no aspirant to a nomination for a State office, no matter how competent and deserving he might be, could hope for success unless he had the endorsement and support of Cameron and his plundering ring. It is disgraceful to the Republican party in this State that such has been the case, but it is known of all men and beyond dispute.—While we therefore admit that Cameron and his understrappers can manipulate Republican nominations, we utterly deny the power and influence claimed for him by the papers referred to over the nominations to be made by the Democratic State convention on the 8th of August next. In other words, we will not assume that a *majority* of the members of the convention will turn out to be either knaves or fools, by permitting even so expert a trickster as Cameron to fashion and mould them into shape, as a potter does the clay, for his own ulterior and personal purposes. We have no doubt that the convention will see its way clear in the discharge of its duty, and that it will nominate a strong and competent ticket—one that will be entirely acceptable to the Democracy of the State. This senseless hue and cry about Cameron, Mackey, Quay and the rest of the ring controlling the convention, has been started for the purpose of injuring in advance the claims of a particular candidate for State Treasurer. The impression sought to be created by it is, that as the Cameron ring has profited from its control over the treasury heretofore, it cannot now afford to surrender the keys, and that the candidate referred to would be more reliable and useful to the ring than a Republican.—While we have no feeling whatever as to the nomination for State Treasurer, we protest against this cowardly mode of placing a candidate in a false position before the Democracy of the State by the assertion that Simon Cameron, for his own behalf and behoof, is working up his nomination. We believe it to be a base slander upon said candidate, as it would equally be upon any of the other gentlemen named in connection with the office. Cameron will not undertake to run the convention, for if he did he would soon discover that he had mistaken the temper of its members and had got entirely beyond his legitimate business. Although he is the Warwick of Republicanism in Pennsylvania in controlling State conventions, the Democracy almost a quarter of a century ago repudiated him and all his political ways and wanderings.

IT is generally conceded, we believe, that the people of a State possess the inherent right to change its constitution if a majority desire to do so. The question of holding a convention to alter and amend the constitution of Georgia was voted on last week by the people of that State. No sooner had the telegraph announced, prematurely as the result afterwards proved, that the project had been defeated, than the radical press in the North sent up a shout of rejoicing, and falsely denounced the friends of the movement as intending to amend the constitution so as to abridge the political rights of the colored people. The Democrats of Georgia, even if disposed, as they notoriously are not, to interfere with the right of the negroes to vote, are confronted with an amendment to the Federal constitution which their own self interest would teach them to respect. The Southern Democracy are in favor of negro suffrage and will not attempt to disturb it, for the plain and obvious reason that through it their representation in Congress and in the Electoral College has been very largely increased. They would be the veriest of fools to wish to curtail their own political strength by abridging negro suffrage. The call for the convention, it is meet to say, was carried by a decided majority, although it was opposed by many of the leading Democrats of the State. The present constitution is the spawn of carpet-bagism, which of itself is conclusive proof that it requires wholesome reconstruction.

—It would be hard to find a man who has had a life of more vicissitudes than that of William A. J. McClure, who lives at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio. He was born in New Jersey, and from his fifteenth to his thirtieth year was in the merchant service, visiting almost every port in the world. In 1804 he turned trapper on the Ohio river, and finally enlisted in the American army, being captured at Hull's surrender and taken to Dartmoor prison, but was freed in time to fight at Lundy's lane under General Scott. He served afterwards as a scout for General Jackson in Florida, and also served in the Seminole war and in the American merchant marine. While a sailor he was wrecked in the Mediterranean sea, and was held as a slave by the Arabs until purchased and released by an American consul. He was also one of the nine survivors of the wreck of the Albion on the coast of Ireland. He has been married four times and is the father of twenty-two children. There are said to be papers at Washington which show that he is one hundred and seven years old, and that his story of service in the American army is true.

—A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Maroa, Ill., says: Aside from the important question as to whether we are to have good crops in this section the present season, the most interesting topic of conversation on the tapis just now is the fact that, within a week, Mrs. Remm, living about fifteen miles east of town, has given birth to four boys; Mrs. Guthrie, residing near Mrs. Remm, to three girls, and Mrs. Kressler, living only a few miles from the latter, to two girls and a boy. The three mothers and ten babies are all doing well.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1877.

OUR TRADE.

The favorable contract of our four per cent bonds furnishes ample evidence that we are settling down to a good commercial basis, and it seems almost incredible that we at this time could effect so great a loan of our money at par and upon so low a rate of interest. Capital is no longer attracted by the promises of ruinous rates of interest, but is seeking safe investment at reasonable rates. A great responsibility rests upon the Administration at this time, as it is particularly important that its financial policy be wise and conservative, and kept free from any wild cat speculative enterprise.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE

has returned to our city from his Circuit Bench duty in the South, where he was the recipient of profuse social attention, and is well pleased with the marked era of good feeling among all classes, particularly the kindness shown the blacks by their old masters, among whom a cordial warmness of reciprocity prevails and a disposition on all sides to do away with sectional strife as well as "color lines."

MARSHAL DOUGLASS

arrived in our midst during the past week and has demanded an investigation into the affairs of his office in North Carolina. Undoubtedly this worthy young man is more sinned against than sinning. His prompt desire for a court of inquiry is the best evidence of innocence, and if anything has gone mishap in his office it has been occasioned by untrustworthy subordinates, who have been imposed upon him by politicians, and from no wrong doing of his. We say this in justice to a deserving young man, having no acquaintance with him whatever and of course having no feeling in the matter.

ARMY JEALOUSY.

Shortly after Mr. Hayes took possession of the Presidential chair he detailed Gen. Jos. H. Porter to officiate as Governor of the Solders' Home, near this District, which is looked upon as the most pleasant of the numerous desirable army positions about Washington, and quite a feeling of jealousy has as a consequence arisen and been carried into effect by the Adjutant General, as well as the Surgeon General, laying before Mr. Hayes a written request asking for the revocation of the order detailing Gen. Porter.

CALEB CUSHING.

The retirement of Mr. Cushing from the important post he has so ably filled, and in which he has accomplished so much toward bringing about a good feeling between this country and Spain, is to be regretted. Whilst others may do much good in the same direction, yet a change of officials at the present might lead to perplexing difficulties, unless a very wise and conservatively judicious, far-seeing policy is pursued by his successor, to whom we shall look for the continuance of the established friendliness conducted by our renowned retiring American diplomat, whom all Americans can justly feel proud to honor.

THE TILDEN AND HENDRICKS' SPEECHES.

The speeches of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks in New York are creating no little commotion in Cabinet circles here. They are understood to mean that proceedings will be brought in the Supreme Court, by *quo warranto*, to oust the present Administration just as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself, when the case can be conducted upon the broad ground of the merits of the controversy without any partisan or personal bias, as Mr. Tilden will not inaugurate a contest merely for the sake of agitating the public mind. He is backed up in this move by prominent men of both political parties, who are contemptibly dissatisfied with the Administration's pretension to the Presidential chair.

STANLEY MONSTROSITY.

Since the arrival of Animal Matthews in our midst he has absorbed the attention of Mr. Hayes with fears about the coming Ohio election and its loss to the Republican party, while at the same time he has been attempting to devise some means by which he could secure a full term of six years to the Senate in addition to the short term for which he has been elected. The chances of a Republican Legislature are so uncertain in that State that he wants all the help he can obtain from the Administration.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

The entirely spontaneous act of Mr. Hayes in appointing Prof. Lowell to the Spanish mission was not, as has been published, in pursuance of any bargain, the report to that effect being a canard set afloat by dissatisfied Radicals to draw allies from the Administration Republicans.

SILVER AND FINANCE.

The Administration, in speaking of the finances, was pleased to say that he had given the silver question a good deal of careful reflection and deemed it his duty in his coming message to Congress to recommend the remonetization of silver, and alluded with pride and satisfaction to the new contract with the syndicate for the sale of the four per cent. bonds, as it was evidence of the faith and confidence, displayed by the greatest financiers in the world, in the strength of our Republic, and all the efforts of the Cabinet would be to shape such a policy in the future as to encourage and continue this confidence, thereby restoring our former commercial activity.

THE LOUISIANA EX-MARSHAL.

The sudden and unexpected turning out of U. S. Marshal Pitkin at New Orleans provokes a very malicious criticism of the Administration. Pitkin's temper is up to "white heat" and still a boiling, and he swears that when the action of Mr. Hayes in suspending him from office comes up for review by the Senate a bitter fight will ensue, as well as the exposure of (at present) suppressed facts that will make Mr. Hayes weep with anguish, and at the same time defeat his action. Col. Warton, the successor of Pitkin, left last Tuesday with his commission freshly signed, and will take possession of the Marshal's office immediately upon the filing of his bond for $20,000.

CONKLING NON-COMMITTAL.

During Senator Conkling's visit here he did not call at the White House, nor did he meet "the President," and has most assuredly made no recommendations for Presidential favors, prefering to leave himself perfectly free to support or oppose the Administration when Congress meets. His visit to our city was merely to obtain his passport to Europe through the subordinates of the State Department, as his relations with Secretary Evarts prevent his personal intercourse with that gentleman.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

So far as accessibility to the White House is concerned Mr. Hayes deserves no little praise. Of all Presidents he is the most accessible, and the most humble and obscure gain admittance to him without the least difficulty; and their prayers, complaints and petitions receive careful consideration. He is, in fact, so liberal in the duties of his office that he not only receives general visitors during the day, but very often gives his evenings to them.

ANDERSON.

—Several Northern families have taken advantage of a proffer from merchants in Shreveport, Louisiana, of alternate forty acre lots of land between Cross and Soda Lakes. The land in given gratuitously to actual settlers.

Twelve Years in a Frontier Cave.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF HENRY R. BENGE AND WIFE.

The Topeka (Ks.) *Commonwealth* tells a story of the "Remarkable Sufferings and Adventures of Henry R. Benge and Wife" which is sufficiently sensational to be true, for life on the plains twenty years ago was violent and venturesome beyond any idea of the present generation. The *Commonwealth* says:

Mr. Henry R. Benge is a man of forty-four, and was accompanied on his recent visit to the East by his wife Elizabeth, a strong, healthy, sun-browned woman somewhat his junior, and their daughter Milly, a girl of eighteen. In 1857 Mr. Benge was a prosperous young merchant of Philadelphia, newly married, whose property was all swept away by the financial crash. Despairing of ever scarfing his broken fortunes he started, with the small remnant of his possessions, for the far West in May of the following year. They—for his wife accompanied him—proceeded by rail as far as the then terminus of the iron lines (Jefferson City, Mo.), whence they took boat to Leavenworth, Kan. There Mr. Benge made the acquaintance of several young men about to fit out a train for "Pike's Peak," as the whole of Colorado was then called, and arranged to join them. The party, nine men and four women, left Leavenworth June 10, 1858, and moved by way of Topeka and Council Grove to the old Santa Fe trail, where they camped on Cow Creek. During the first night of their camping some of their mules stampeded and early next morning three of the men started in search of the animals. These men, William Manning, James Brashers and Henry Spillman, all residents of the State of New York, were never afterwards seen by any of the party. About 4 o'clock that evening some twenty horsemen, all white men, leisurely rode into the camp from the direction taken by their comrades in the morning, dismounted and ordered them to surrender, claiming that they were Deputy United States Marshals, and that they had orders for their arrest for stealing Government mules. Mr. Benge stepped forward and demanded to see their warrants, claiming at the same time that there must be some mistake. He had hardly spoken the words before a burly ruffian struck him a terrible blow over the head with a navy revolver, saying at the same time: "This is our warrant." He fell as if dead, and the other five men, James Marshall and Bluford Jones, of East Tennessee, and John Harvey, David R. Scribner and Benton Forsythe, of Southern Illinois sprang to their weapons and a desperate conflict ensued, which ended only when three of the assailants had been killed and four badly wounded and all the members of the train overpowered and murdered. As soon as the last man was disposed of, the hapless women, three dead than alive, were dragged from the wagons, where they had taken refuge, and ordered, on pain of instant death, to sit down and make no attempt to escape. The band then proceeded to rifle the dead, and piling the bodies of friends and foes alike into one of the wagons began their march down the stream, compelling the women to walk in advance. After making some five miles in this way the marauders halted and went into camp for the night, dug a trench beside the stream and piled into it the bodies of the slain, and heaped the earth over them in a rude mound. Among the effects in the wagons they found a small keg of brandy, of the contents of which they partook immoderately. In less than an hour all were in a beastly state of intoxication, and the leader of the band approached Mrs. Morehead (there does not appear to have been any Mr. Morehead with the party) and began taking insolent liberties with her. The hapless women began to pray for death in preference to what they feared these wretches might do. The bandits began quarrelling among themselves over the women they had captured, and finally drew lots for them, and subjected their unfortunate captives to every outrage their debased and drunken imaginations could devise.

Meanwhile Mr. Benge, whose dead body, by some fortunate and fortuitous interposition wholly unaccounted for, had not been huddled into the shambles-wagon and buried in the trench, had recovered from the effects of his blow, and found on rising to his unsteady feet that he was alone. On every hand were evidences of the frightful crime that had been committed; blood was everywhere; he saw the trail of the wagons going down the river, and determined to follow it. About 10 o'clock he had managed to crawl towards the camp, near enough to see what was going on. There he was compelled to lie helpless and listen to the heart-rending cries of these poor women for aid; to hear the pitiful appeals of his wife to the monsters to desist. Towards morning everything became quiet, and he crept into the bivouac of the bandits. By good fortune the first person he encountered was his wife, and she was so surprised and terrified on seeing the apparition of the husband whom she deemed dead that she gave a wild, unearthly scream. Mr. Benge seized her by the arm reassuringly, and dragged her after him. Her scream awoke the robbers, who sprang up with fearful oaths, and some of them started in pursuit, but owing to the darkness of the night, the dullness resulting from their drunkenness, and the superhuman efforts made by Mr. Benge and his wife, who were now thoroughly aroused, they managed to elude pursuit. They fled they hardly knew how, and certainly knew not whither, and after much toil and suffering reached the mountains, where they took up their abode in a cave. Mr. Benge improvised traps for game, which furnished them with food and clothing, and so they contrived to exist for twelve years, without seeing another human face save that of their daughter Milly, who was born to them in 1859. In July, 1871, a party of miners prospecting for gold discovered them and took them to their camp, some ten miles distant. Mr. Benge and his family remained with these men some time. He then made his way to Denver, where he has remained until he recently made up his mind to again visit the East, having accumulated a handsome little sum in the mines.

Such, according to the *Commonwealth*, is the o'er-strange and o'er-true tale of Mr. Henry Benge, who, with his wife, was cut off from civilization during twelve years, in which the world lived a century, the great civil war began and ended, the map of Europe was remade, France turning Republic and Germany empire, the East and West were linked by iron bands and the two hemispheres joined by cables, and all civilization took in knowledge and experience a cycle's advance.

AN INDIAN RISING IN CANADA.—*Armed Resistance to Law—Burning a Church and Other Catholic Buildings.*—A Montreal dispatch of the 15th inst. says: The Indians have set fire to a church and other Catholic buildings at Oka. Bloodshed is feared. The Indians are armed and terribly excited. The trouble grew out of the arrest of five members of the tribe, and the rest have armed to prevent further arrests. They threaten to kill the police if they attempt to arrest any other members of the tribe.

It appears that the Seminary of St. Sulpice demanded that the Protestant Indians should remove the fence from across the road near Oka village, and that the Indians refused on the ground that it was enclosing the pasture, and that they had been allowed to place it there originally. As the Seminary could make no agreement the clergy laid information at St. Scholastique, and, on warrants being issued, such was the feeling evinced among the Indians that the authorities of the district called upon the Provincial government for help, and seven policemen and a sergeant who were sent up aided in arresting five out of the forty-five Indians for whom warrants were out. The rest fled and remained concealed in the woods until the constables left the village. The Indians again assembled, and Chief Jos. Onesakurat advised them to resist arrest, when they armed themselves with rifles, revolvers and knives.

This being completed at noon yesterday they patrolled the village and defied the priests and their people. Towards night many retired, while a few stood sentry. At 4 o'clock the residing priest at Oka discovered his stable in flames, and about thirty Indians prowling around the church. The fire spread, and in two hours the church, priest's residence, a granary containing 1,000 bushels of grain, stables, and couch-house, with their valuable contents, were in ruins. A library of 1,000 volumes, part in the Indian language, was also consumed. A nunnery, 100 years old, which was close by, escaped the flames. There was no insurance.

—Rev. Father Mollinger, of Troy Hill, Allegheny, at the conclusion of religious services on Sunday, was prostrated by something in the nature of an apoplectic stroke and remained unconscious for some time in his room. Dr. Phillips was summoned and stated that the reverend gentleman was suffering from congestion of the brain and warned him against allowing himself to becom excited in any manner, stating that he was predisposed to apoplexy. Father Mollinger is now convalescent.

News and Other Notings.

—Franklin, Tenn., reports a meat shower on Thursday night, 7th inst.

—A North Carolina black spider paralyzed a man's leg for half a day by biting it.

—A colt without front legs was born on the premises of Emanuel Ernest, in North Heidelberg, Pa.

—Eighteen horses were burned to death in Wilson's stables, at Fort Scott, Kansas, on Friday morning.

—George Tennant, his wife and child, were drowned, on Friday, at Smith Falls, Canada, by the upsetting of a boat.

—Major John Million, of Macon county, Missouri, has made the important discovery that turnips are a sure cure for hog cholera.

—A quart of peaches for every man, woman and child in the country is the estimated crop from Delaware alone this season.

—Elder Johnson, an Advent preacher in Cumberland county, Tenn., married on Monday and eloped with his wife's niece on Tuesday.

—An eagle attempted to swoop down upon a dog in Newton, Mass., the other day, and the dog caught him by the head and killed him.

—The largest tract of land held by one family in Massachusetts is said to be in possession of the heirs of Judge Tyng of Tyngsboro. It is nine miles long.

—Matthew Welch, Patrick Doherty and John Dinley were drowned in Passamissic river, Maine, Sunday morning by the upsetting of a boat. All were intoxicated.

—A wicked exchange says: "The Radicals of Lancaster county will present Wickersham for Governor next year, but the state convention will nominate some other sham."

—McGhee, the preacher who has just been convicted of wife-poisoning in Illinois, formerly lived at Lock Haven, and married the daughter of Daniel Ricker, of Jersey Shore.

—The delegates form Lancaster to the Democratic State Convention are all or nearly all clamed for Schell for Auditor General. On State Treasurer they will probably be divided.

—The steamer Lizzie, from New Orleans for Pensacola, burned to the water's edge Sunday morning. Three lives are reported lost, two negroes and one white man. The fire was caused by wood being piled near the boiler.

—Joseph Greenbangh died recently in Kirkdale jail, Scotland, aged eighty one, leaving property valued at $1,250,000. He was at the time of his death undergoing a sentence of a year's imprisonment for disorderly and riotous conduct.

—Peter Schwab, the famous brewer of Hamilton, O., has just concluded arrangements for supplying Gilmore's Garden, New York, with lager beer, shipping daily during the season two hundred and fifty kegs in special refrigerator cars.

—Jacob Helms, a married man of Reading, Pa., was arrested Saturday evening and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at court to answer the charge of committing an outrage on Lizzie Eyrich, a child of about thirteen years of age.

—The Supreme Court has decided to hear argument at the Pittsburgh term on a writ of error taken out in the case of Patrick Hester, Hugh Tully and Patrick McHugh, the Columbia county Mollie Maguires who were to have been hanged August 9.

—Capt. Boyton recently had a narrow escape while descending the Rhone. At Tarascon the peasants, taking him to be a seal or some sort of marine monster, got out their fowling pieces and opened a lively fusillade upon him, compelling him to hoist his colors.

—A farmer at Croyden, N. H., rejoices in the possession of a goose known to be sixty-nine years old. The bird is a little infirm this summer, and the probabilities are that some unlucky family will undertake to pick a dinner from the venerable creature's bones next Christmas day.

—On Thursday the workmen engaged in digging a cellar for a warehouse in Charles street, near Camden street, Baltimore, struck a mass of timber, very much decayed, which turns out to be one side of the hull of a small sized sailing vessel that was wrecked there more than a century ago.

—Ralph Melton was hanged at Marion, Ark., on Friday, for the murder of Chester Lester, on the 8th of September last. Melton contended on the scaffold he had shot Lester for seducing his wife and that he died for defending his rights. His neck was broken and he died without a struggle.

—A young lady in Hudson, Me., is now teaching in the same school room where her mother and grandmother have taught before her. She derives consolation from the thought that neither lady developed into an old maid, and that the family traditions forecast a great granddaughter at the head of the school.

—Among the members of this year's graduating class at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., are Karako Katz and J. G. Karitomo, two Japanese youths, who have been educated at the academy under a law allowing certain Japanese youths to be placed at the Naval Academy at the expense of the Japanese government.

—At a meeting of railroad Presidents in New York, on Friday night, an arrangement was made which restored the old passenger rates on Monday. The time table of May 14 will be resumed June 25, all roads having the right to make the same time between St. Louis and New York as is made on the Pennsylvania road.

—The application made by counsel for Samuel McMasters, for a special *allocatur*, has been refused by the Supreme Court. This result was generally anticipated, the refusal of the court to issue the writ at once having been regarded as indicative of their unwillingness to grant it at all. McMasters was taken over the river to the penitentiary on Monday.

—James Brennan attempted to assassinate Father John Fitzharris, a Catholic priest, while leaving his residence in New York, on Monday evening, to minister to a dying man. Brennan attacked him with a knife, cutting him severely, Brennan was arrested and locked up. The cause of the affair is understood to be a disagreement about money matters.

—The extensive works of the Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company in Diamond street, Pittsburgh, were burned Friday morning. The company estimate their loss at $125,000; insurance, $80,000. The flames extended to the printing and bookbinding establishment of Bakewell & Martheus on Grant street, destroying the bindery. Their loss is estimated at $15,000.

—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting at the Reed House, Erie, last week, and decided to hold the next State Fair in that city on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September next, provided the local Committee would guarantee that the grounds should be put in proper shape. Time was given to the Committee to see whether the necessary money, amounting to about $1,000, could be raised.

—Mrs. St. John Eckel, a daughter of the once notorious Maria Monk, whose "Six Months in a Convent" made quite a stir in its day, was married in New York, on Saturday, to S. B. A. Harper, an Englishman, who was recently editor of the N. Y. *Tablet*, a Catholic paper. Both parties are converts to the Catholic faith, and the bride is the author of a work entitled "Maria Monk's Daughter," which was written to offset and repair as far as possible the libelous, not to say infamous, developments of her unfortunate mother.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

—Ezra Newcomer, aged twenty-four years, died in the York County Hospital on Wednesday from starvation, having partaken of no food for fifty three days. Newcomer became insane through domestic troubles. Soon after being married he had a difficulty with his wife, and they agreed to separate and divide the household effects. Afterward she sued for maintenance. He was imprisoned, and insanity followed.

—During the trial of B. C. Davis, at Burlington, Iowa, on the charge of arson, a juror was taken sick, and both sides agreed to go on with eleven. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and prisoner's counsel moved an arrest of judgment on the ground that the constitutional right to trial by twelve men could not be waived. The motion prevailed, and the State has appealed, bringing the question before the higher Court for the first time in the history of the State of Iowa.

—Peter O'Brien and Roger Donohue were killed by lightning about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, while standing under a tree about four miles south of Columbus, Ohio, seeking shelter during a heavy thunder storm. O'Brien's boots were badly torn by the lightning and a slight contusion was found on his breast. The heel of Donohue's left boot was torn off, but no mark on his body. Both were unmarried men. The lightning also struck several buildings in Columbus, but no serious damage resulted.

—A Wilkes-Barre dispatch of June 15th says: Considerable excitement prevails here among politicians concerning the case of F. A. Beamish, a Democratic politician of Scranton, who was convicted last December of forging a tax duplicate for the Fourth School District while Tax Receiver. To-day ex-Constable Farrell, whom Beamish employed to serve the tax warrants, confessed that he and a confederate obtained possession of the tax duplica e, tore out the leaves and kept $1,500. The confession is written, sworn to and will be delivered to the Court. Beamish is in prison awaiting sentence.

—Two well meaning, but not practical, ladies of Wilkes-Barre visited a house of ill fame in that city the other day, and after praying with the inmates, exhorted them to abandon their evil course and enter upon a life of respectability. The nymphs signified their willingness on condition that the ladies would hire them to do house work. The ladies hemmed and hesitated and finally admitted that they were afraid to brave the opinion of fashionable society. Thus the door of respectability was slammed in the faces of the fallen sisters, and they will probably continue on in their evil course.

—Thursday afternoon a mill dam just above the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Belvidere, N. J., which had become washed and weakened by recent rain storms, suddenly broke, and a fishing party on the pond above, consisting of ten persons went down with the rushing water, through a sluiceway. Mrs. Reemers, her daughter, Julia Reemers, Miss Crowley, and Thomas Pressler were drowned. The owner of the boat in which the party were, Mark Fisher, and James Osfield were fatally injured by falling into the grinder of a mill which was lying below the sluiceway.

—Bishop Quintard, of Tenessee, who is one of the Board of Visitors of West Point this year, recently, on occasion of a visit of inspection there, remarked in conversation with Senator Maxey, of Texas: I saw some pretty hot work of that kind at the battle of Perryville. And talking of that reminds me of a curious circumstance of that battle. I stood upon a mound between the Confederate artillery, under command of Capt. William W. Carnes, on my right, and the Union guns, commanded by Charles C. Parsons, on my left. Afterward when I became Bishop of Tennessee, the first person I confirmed was Capt. Carnes, and I ordained Col. Parsons, who gave up the military life, as a priest of the Episcopal Church.

—A subterranean lake or river was tapped by some men who were boring for coal at Coe, Iowa, a few days ago. When they had penetrated seventy feet they heard a heavy, rumbling noise, which was immediately followed by a rush of water, filling the six inch tube, which raised the drilling machine, weighing some seven hundred pounds, many feet. On moving the drilling apparatus a volume of water was thrown into the air twenty feet, and continues to rise seven or eight feet, when it spreads out into jets like an artificial fountain. It is estimated that it discharges a barrel a minute. The water is pure and cold. A stone thrown into the tube is hurled back into the air, as is also a rail, when forced down into it.

—A covered road bridge and [illegible] railroad bridge across the [illegible] river, between Northampton and [illegible] were blown down Thursday afternoon during a severe thundergust. Several were on the covered bridge when it went over, and a Mrs. Sullivan, of Old [illegible] was killed. Two men were seriously injured. The bridge was 1124 feet long, its newest portion was fifteen years old. A number of tobacco sheds were also demolished by the gale. One of the workmen, Sheriff Cook, of Hadley, died Thursday night.

—A young donkey in Allan[illegible] has been the ruin upon himself and disgrace upon his family. His father is one of the most prominent officials in the State of New York, and the boy is one of the wildest of the wealthy young men time ago he was sent West to [illegible] up, and on one of his sprees [illegible] courtesan. Not long ago he returned to his home, and, having imbibed too much [illegible] tem, marched off to church and married another woman whose name the [illegible] course funds were necessary, so to [illegible] his father's name to a $500 check and started with his "bride," he [illegible] a few months he will be in possession of $20,000 left by his grandfather, and it is supposed it was for this woman married him.

—When society struggles a man to punishment for crime, it behooves the agents of society who are engaged in that purpose to do the brutal thing as decently as possible, and it is just such a [illegible] business of the good people of Bloomington, Ohio, to find out why the pastor of the church who had charge of Harry Axtell's soul got him to get drunk, and go to his death in that condition on Friday. The man was so drunk that his attempt to address the witnesses of his death was a failure, and so much so that the officers had to support him. This man was granted a respite a little while ago, in order that he might make preparation for death, and this is the way in which he has been prepared to use the grace granted him.

—Two daughters of a farmer in Lawrence county, New York, desired to pay the debt on their homestead, but were disinclined to do it by hard work. They hit upon an idea that suited their purpose, and have made enough money to nearly pay the debt. They had a large quantity of [illegible] stones sawed into small pieces and thoroughly soaked in an odorous preparation, which imparted to them a durable odor. These they have peddled through the state at twenty-five cents each, representing that they were cut from a rock in a wonderful perfumed cave in South America. The girls are so demure and prepossessing and tell their lie with such an appearance of simplicity, that the sales are very large. They have just put a fresh lot of stones to soak preparatory to an extended southern tour.

—The Youngstown (O.) Register speaks of a sensation in the town of Berlin, near that place: "About seven years ago there was a wedding there that created a couple, both of whom were highly respected in the township. They soon found they were unhappy and three years ago were divorced. Two years ago both married again, she settling at Berlin with her second husband, he going elsewhere with his new wife. During the last year they have met a few times, and observing that they noticed the old spark of love in [illegible] their breasts. But little was thought of this until last week she disappeared from home, leaving her husband confined to his bed with a broken leg, the result of an accident of some three weeks before. Subsequent developments show that [illegible] had disappeared, and the string [illegible] tion is that they have flown together in search of a secluded nest in some out of the corner of the great west."

—Fred. Hendricks, a wealthy [illegible] fifty years of age, living in the [illegible] Oldtown, McLean county, Illinois, [illegible] of drunken rage, Friday night, [illegible] wife to whom he had been married [illegible] five years. It appears that he had [illegible] been an unfaithful husband, and [illegible] returned home from Bloomington [illegible] dusk, bringing a girl, whom he [illegible] wife was to supply her place in the [illegible] To a remark Mrs. Hendricks made [illegible] kicked her, and then drew a revolver [illegible] commenced firing at her. She ran [illegible] the gate, and there fell, wounded [illegible] blood. A hired man named Daly [illegible] ed the whole affair, but was deterred [illegible] fear from stopping it. He [illegible] with the neighbors, who began a [illegible] for Hendricks, and at 7 o'clock next [illegible] ing found his dead body lying beside a [illegible] stack, a quarter of a mile from [illegible] a bullet hole in his head and his [illegible] grasping the revolver with which he murdered his wife.

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

DAY, - - JUNE 22, 1877.

PROTHONOTARY.

announce myself as a candidate for subject to the decision of the ap- Democratic County Convention.
J. G. LAKE.

ng, May 28, 1877.

PROTHONOTARY.

announce myself and desire my claims for the above named office to be by the representatives of the Cambria in the coming convention.
R. J. LLOYD.

burg, June 6, 1877.

PROTHONOTARY.

solicitation of many friends, I hereby myself as a candidate for the office of ary, and pledge myself to abide by the of the coming Democratic County Con-
A. J. CHRISTY.

June 6, 1877.*

PROTHONOTARY.

that it is not too late or too early to be something to buy merit, I hereby offer myself as a candidate before the coming Demo- convention for the office of Prothon- and if nominated or defeated, pledge to all that I can for the success of the
CARON LAHEY.

ck, June 12, 1877.-it.*

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

name of SAMUEL O'HARRA, of Munster will be presented at the coming Democratic Convention for the position of Poor
MANY DEMOCRATS.

, 1877.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

announce myself, if nominated and elected, to the office of Poor House Director with the said office, subject to the will of the the Cambria Democracy in the primary convention assembled.
P. W. MCDERMITT.

ngton Twp., June 18, 1877.-te.*

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

There, and the Other Place.

ch by W. & D. Rinehart's Plug To- and you will be pleased with it.

& D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut plug Tobacco is the best in the country.

a dairy cow in Indiana borough is with twelve pounds of butter per

poetical reply of "A. D. H." to Rob- ed us too late for publication this

universal verdict is that W. & D. manufacture Tobaccos to suit con-

engineers and firemen in the employ Pa. R. R. Co. number 1,610 and 1,899

& D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut and the leading articles

mand for W. & D. Rinehart's Long Cut is rapidly increasing. They

and less ruin to the growing a power that has been abundantly this vicinity.

Indiana county man died the other committing, among other things, spinal quarters.

for a Reaper or Mower until you the celebrated "Champion," sold H. A. Shoemaker, Ebensburg.

pounds of wool were stolen Lard S. S. Mahon, in south Ma- Indiana county, one night

A. Harold, "the greatest coroner ever had," has been ap- pointment at George's Station, county.

young man named King, while ding a load of lumber, rolled off Thurs- near Tyrone and was badly cut head and face.

tramp was run over and lit- pieces by a freight train in the Mifflin and Lewistown, morning of last week.

Reaper and Mower ase on the Centennial ar- residences of the kind. For & H. A. Shoemaker, Ebensburg.

named John Dixon claims to knocked down and robbed of on Saturday night last in the of the Ninth street crossing,

named Jacob Calderbaugh, while running a foot-race his associates in Woodvale, on evening last, and fractured his

effect must have a cause; so Pimples, &c., are the result of poor the blood by using Dr. Bull's and banish such eruptions as

Thursday, Blair county, put all to work this year and Allegheny which measured five and two and three

Express on the main line of the Central runs from Altoona a distance of 131 miles, in minutes, being at the forty miles per hour.

ers of Mr. A. Brassetr, a gen- large experience in the business, seems, it looks now as if the Belgian glass works at Hunt- would become a fixed fact.

R. Thompson and Edward McCune, cited in the Clearfield coun- assault and battery with intent the latter found guilty of forgery, ged to the penitentiary a few

Bedford *Inquirer* of last week says the mercury sunk in the Raystown the Juniata river, the thermome- gauge there registering 33 degrees Fahrenheit, while in Bedford it stood

Altoona on Tuesday, July 31st, and B. Geary and A. J. Riley, Esqs., are mentioned in connection with Democratic nomination for said office.

last man win.

Yesterday, the longest day of the year, day appointed by the Governor for of the Mollie Maguire murder- and four at Mauch Chunk, the mandates of the law were to the bitter end.

Mr. Chas. A. McCormick, manager of P. R. R. Co.'s telegraph office in Al- died on Sunday night last, in the 34th year of his age. His remains were interred Presbyterian cemetery at Hollidays- Wednesday afternoon.

W. Reininger, sentenced during the court to ten years in the peni- for rape on a little girl, John King, for bigamy, and Frank Murray, for carrying concealed weapons, taken to that institution by Sheriff on Monday morning last.

Opferkuch, a Tyrone carpenter at Irwin's, Westmoreland county, a second story window, a distance of feet, on Wednesday night of last week, in a somnambulistic state, and strik- his head, received very painful though very serious injuries in the lower limbs.

Lake A. Platt, of Susquehanna town- this county, indicted by the U. S. Dis- for passing counterfeit money, Saturday last released from the Pitts- jail, where he had been confined for the past year awaiting trial, his father furnishing the necessary security for his ap- pearance when wanted.

For thirty-one years in succession has A. Traugh, Esq., the veteran publisher of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, our efficient Representative old boss, stood at the helm and guided the destinies of that ably con- ducted sheet, and now that he has stepped into the shoes of still another year, it is the verdict of the whole fraternity that one of his apprentice boys should congratulate him on the fact that he is still in the harness. May he wear it for many more useful and pros- perous years in the editorial harness. So mote it be.

—We gladly join with our brethren of the press generally in congratulating Messrs. Durborrow & Nash, of the Huntingdon *Journal*, on their recent victory in the Supreme Court over J. Hall Musser, who sought to appropriate seven-twelfths of the "print shop" owned by those gentlemen to his own behalf and behoof.

—The annual commencement of St. Vincent's College, near Latrobe, of which the Benedictine Fathers have charge, will take place on Wednesday, June 27th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and on Friday evening following similar exercises will be held at St. John's Academy, Johnstown, an institution under the care and tuition of the Benedictine Sisters.

—At the suggestion of several prominent Democrats in northern Cambria, L. D. Woodruff, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, has very wisely extended the time for keeping the polls open in the townships at the coming delegate elections to 7 o'clock, P. M., instead of 6 o'clock, P. M., as heretofore announced. See correction in notice at head of first local column.

—Mr. Wm. McDerbitt, an honest, well known and much esteemed citizen of Washington township, solicits as per card elsewhere the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Poor House Director, and we don't know that the duties of the office could be committed to better hands. At any rate the old gentleman deserves a "fair shake" in the convention and we are sure he'll get it.

—"A wise son maketh a glad father" and a prompt-paying subscriber causeth an editor to rejoice with exceeding great joy. Buy all your goods from A. A. Barker & Son and you will not only show yourself a wise son who maketh glad a father, husband, brother, or something of that kind, but you will save money enough in less than no time to pay the printer a year or two's subscription in advance.

—The extensive store-room of A. M. Lloyd & Co., in Hollidaysburg, was entered by burglars, on Thursday night of last week, and despoiled of a large lot of dry goods, groceries, meat, etc. The *Standard* presumes in referring to the robbery that it is not thought best to give full particulars, but that developments of a startling character in reference thereto may be expected in the near future.

—A careful housewife residing not more than a thousand miles from this place recently put an $18 order and a $10 greenback in the drawer of her coffee-mill for safe keeping, and next morning the family enjoyed a $28 cup of coffee. Better a great deal take your money to A. A. Barker & Son, from whom you can buy goods remarkably cheap, than stow it away in coffee-mills or other doubtful hiding places. See it?

—The first case tried in the new Court House at Hollidaysburg was on Saturday last, before a board of arbitrators, and resulted in an award of one hundred dollars damages to the plaintiff, Henry Clapper, who had brought suit against a neighbor named Sam'l Leidy for slander, the offence charged being the circulation of a report that Clapper had made and circulated lead nickels purporting to be genuine five cent pieces.

—Bring forth the sun umbrella, and the biggest fan you own, and the lightest linen duster that will suit the torrid zone; for the heat is awful 'pressive, though the thought our bosom swells, that cool and tidy clothing is the kind that Murphy sells; and the prices that he charges are low enough we ween, while his stock is full and varied as mortal man has ever seen—at Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—If you, dear reader, have any neighbors who you think don't know that Myers & Lloyd keep a big store and a big stock, and sell goods of every description just as cheap for cash as they can be sold, just tell them all about it, will you?—and send the bill to us, if there's any charge for the work. And while you're at it don't fail, if possible, by word and example, to induce them to go there and buy all the goods the need.

—The cellar of the hotel in St. Augustine, kept by Mr. John Dunphy, was entered at night during the early part of last week and a keg of wine containing ten gallons, besides several gallons of whiskey, stolen therefrom. Mr. D., who estimates his loss at $40, says he has the strongest reasons for suspecting who committed the theft, but awaiting further developments he has not made information against the suspected party or parties.

—The employes in the Pa. R. R. shops at Altoona were reduced to eight hours work per day on Monday last and their pay brought down in like ratio. A number of workmen, including thirty-five engineers and firemen, were also suspended at the same time, and a few of the engineers were furnished with positions as firemen, the understanding being that they will be reinstated in their old places as soon as a revival of business demands it.

—If we were monarch of all we survey, with no one our right to dispute the edict should go forth right away that when any man needs a new suit he shall forthwith repair without needless delay, to the place, where clothing, the best to be found, is sold at prices which will amply repay a visit from all in the country around—which place, as our readers very well know, is kept by Godfrey Wolff, to high prices a foe. Next door to the post-office, Altoona, Pa.

—We note the fact with pleasure that our worthy friend, M. B. McGrath, of Altoona, formerly of Lloydsville, this county, is not only one of fifteen who passed a creditable examination in Pittsburgh the other day for Inspector of Mines out of a class of seventy-two, but that three thousand miners in the western part of the State have signed a petition praying for his appointment as one of the three inspectors who are to be selected by the Governor.

—The Altoona *Mirror* is responsible for this story: Last week near Martinsburg, on the branch road, a train of cars ran over a sheep. A little lamb was with the sheep, its mother, at the time, and after the train hands had pitched the dead mother off the track the little one remained by its side and could not be driven away. Some repair hands who were working near by buried the sheep, but the orphan stayed by the grave for four days and under no circumstances, not even for food or drink, would it leave the spot.

—In consequence of a mishap to one of the guy-ropes, a Mexican wire-walker named Monaco fell a distance of about forty feet in Hollidaysburg, Tuesday afternoon, but fortunately struck upon his outstretched hands and feet, thereby saving himself from serious injury, though how he escaped without a broken limb or two is beyond our comprehension. He was injured enough, however, to put an end to the performance, though not enough to prevent him from taking up a collection, which netted the princely sum of forty cents, or one cent for each foot he fell.

—The Osceola *Recelle* denies our statement that "seventeen-year locusts" have never appeared in this county, and asserts that "in '38, '55, and '72, the northern and eastern part of that (Cambria) county panned out more locusts to the square inch than any other part of the State." No man in the "northern" or "eastern" part of this county will endorse the *Recelle*, and we repeat that locusts have never been known to emerge from ground which is thickly studded with hemlock or pine timber, and hence have never been seen in this county in anything like formidable numbers.

—The Church of the Holy Name in this place is somewhat burdened with debt, and in order to meet a payment due next month it is proposed, as already intimated in these volumns, to hold a grand floral picnic in a sylvan retreat about one-half mile west of town, on Wednesday, July 4th; and if an appeal so poetic does not attract hundreds of participants, it is to be hoped that the desire to enjoy what promises to be in every respect a really enjoyable affair, to say nothing of the good cause it is designed to aid, will result in bringing together a large and liberal crowd of pleasure seekers.

—The trial of Cresswell A. Reese for the murder of his father-in-law, Dr. F. S. Shade, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, has occupied the attention of the special term of court down there since Monday morning of last week, and the end is not yet. A persistent effort is being made by Hon. R. Milton Speer, counsel for the accused, to establish the conviction in the minds of the jury that Rees is or was insane when he committed the deed, and although this plea may not avail to save him, the worst that is likely to befall him from present appearances will be a verdict of murder in the second degree.

—On Wednesday morning last, in the chapel of "Our Lady of Lourdes," attached to Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, in this place, four young ladies, named Misses Durning, Alexander, Dolan and Coleman, received the holy habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and will be respectively known henceforth in religion as Sisters Dominic, Mary Magdalen, Mary Ignatius and Mary Elizabeth. The clergymen present at the ceremony were Rev. E. M'Keever, of Blairsville, Rev. —— M'Cort, of Johnstown, Rev. H. McHugh, of Wilmore, and the pastor of the church in this place, Rev. J. Boyle, the latter of whom received the vows of the postulants.

—Wilmore, too, is going to see what it can do in the way of a picnic on the 4th of July next, and believing, as the ladies of St. Bartholomew's congregation have a right to believe, that they can get up a festivity of that kind in as good style as any of their neighbors, they respectfully solicit the patronage of all who feel like enjoying a day of innocent recreation and at the same time aiding a good cause well worthy of the most liberal encouragement. We trust that their brightest anticipation may be fully realized, confident as we are that all who participate in the delights of the occasion will find much to please and nothing to provoke them in any way.

—Our borough authorities are having the sidewalk on Centre street curbed from the alley in the rear of R. L. Johnston's residence to the railroad station, and property owners between the points named will soon be called upon to put down pavements twelve feet in width along the entire route. The contemplated improvement will no doubt be appreciated by all who do not have to "pay the piper," but as the sidewalk is to be considerably wider than is really needed for all practical purposes, and as the drifts of winter will hide its fair proportions from public view during no inconsiderable part of the year, it looks like a rather questionable investment after all.

—We have been told for a fact that a frail fair one in the north of the county recently gave birth to an illegitimate child which not only came a little too soon to blame with any show of truth upon a certain young man whom the mother wished and eventually did charge with its paternity, but that it bore so little resemblance to the reputed father, especially in having a straight nose instead of one with an upward tendency, that the mother actually put a bridle on that organ with the apparent purpose of moulding it to the proper shape, and even went so far, we are assured, as to reduce her innocent offspring by systematic starving to a condition of body consistent with her allegation that it was a prematurely born instead of a fully developed infant.

—The ladies of the Catholic congregation at New Germany, in Croyle township, this county, design getting up a first class picnic in honor of the approaching anniversary of American independence, at which not only the usual feasting, festivities and amusements pertaining to such events will be offered for the gratification and enjoyment of all who attend, but the ice cream will be dished up in an entirely new and novel style—that is, it will be served on sugar saucers and eaten with sugar spoons, so that those who indulge in the luxury can swallow the whole concern—cream, saucer, spoon and all. The picnic will be held in a delightful grove near the village named, and the proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of a melodeon for the church. All are cordially invited to attend.

—About the middle of last week a pedlar of patent medicines remained over night at the house of Mr. John Baker, a German farmer well advanced in years, residing in Clearfield township, on the road from Adams' tan-yard to Glencoonel, the only other inmates of the house at the time being Mr. Baker and a weak-minded daughter of that gentleman. The pedlar left on the following morning, but in an hour or two after returned, the only person then in the house being the girl referred to. Our information is not definite enough to warrant us in distinctly stating the man's treatment of the unprotected girl, but the next morning Mr. Baker discovered that a bureau drawer had been opened by some means and $50 in money abstracted therefrom. He procured a warrant for the pedlar's arrest, but up to Monday last, if we are rightly informed, the officer had not succeeded in finding him.

—Not knowing that we were to be cast among the legal fraternity to so great an extent, we accepted an invitation kindly extended to us on Monday last by the clever and enterprising proprietor of the Mountain House in this place, Mr. T. H. Heist, and at noon on that day sat down with a number of others to a table replete not only with the substantials, but with many of the luxuries of the season, prominent among which was no less rare a dish than turtle soup, to which, as well as to the various other rich viands served up on the occasion, all present did ample justice. It was indeed a well prepared and most enjoyable feast, and if evidence were needed to establish the fact that Mr. Heist knows how to keep a hotel and cater to the wants of his guests, the "big spread" referred to, and which we are assured did not excel the ordinary dinners at that well-kept house, could not fail to convince the most skeptical.

DOINGS IN COURT.—The case of Fronheiser vs. The Borough of Johnstown, which was on trial when we put our paper to press last week, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $400, and the other two causes, to wit: Krise vs. Krise, and Cover & Feed vs. John Parke, culminated in verdicts for the plaintiffs in the sums of $64 and $103 07 respectively, and closed the labors for the week. Thus far this week the Adjourned Court, which is apt to be more adjourned than ever before noon to-day, has disposed of the following cases:

A. C. Caldwell and Sam'l Kimmell vs. A. P. and Susannah Fields—ejectment. This case, the first on the list, occupied the attention of Court from Monday noon until Tuesday evening, when it went to the jury, who on Wednesday morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with six cents costs.

Altee Brothers & Kimmell vs. A. P. and Susannah Fields, and Orpha J. Evans and Wm. H. Seehler, Administrators of E. D. Evans, dec'd. Wm. Makin, John Seehman and Wm. M. Lloyd, doing business as Lloyd & Co. and John B. Ross, garnishees—attachment execution.

Caldwell & Fry vs. A. P. and Susannah Fields, and Solomon Wagner, David Howells, John Newman, James Myers, James J. Clevinger and Wm. Richendson, garnishees—attachment execution.

Caldwell & Fry vs. A. P. and Susannah Fields, and Geo. C. K. Zahm and H. Kinkead, executors of David Powell, dec'd—attachment execution.

The three cases above noted were all tried together, being reached July 19th and concluded July 21st with a verdict for plaintiffs in each case.

P. M. Woleslagle & Son vs. Philip Skelly—assumpsit. June 21st, defendant confesses judgment for $28.

John D. Wentroth vs. P. M. and John Brown—*capias in trespass quare clausum fregit*. June 21st, cause reached and jury called and sworn. On trial as we go to press.

COMING TO CRESSON.—The Pittsburgh *Post* of a recent date says:

The summer excursion of students and members of the faculty of the Western University will consist of a trip to Cresson this year, including a visit to Altoona. Mr. Thomas E. Watt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has offered his services to conduct the excursionists through all the works of the company at Altoona. The party will leave on July 1st, prox., and will proceed to Altoona on July 2d, returning to spend the Fourth in the mountains. The fare for the round trip, including the journey to Altoona, will be four dollars, and the hotel rates at the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, will be $2.50 per day. The projectors of the excursion invite members of the alumni, old students who did not graduate, and patrons of the institution to join them. They wish the party to comprise not less than forty, nor more than eighty in number. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Excursion Committee at the Western University.

—Hail to the depth of three inches fell near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, a few days ago, extending over a scope of country three and a half miles long and two and a half miles wide, and devastating all vegetation in its way. Some of the stones were so large, remarks the *Globe*, as not to be put in a cup, but it may be because no one tried the experiment.

TO MOTHERS.—Should the Baby be suffering with any of the disorders of Babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. 25 cents per bottle.

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT.—The American people are distant, yet most deeply-interested, spectators of the desperate struggle now in progress, between the Muscovite and the Turk. The vast array of forces on either side, the character of the combatants, the relentless, obstinate courage of the Russian, the fanatic valor of the Turk, the complication of interests which seem destined to involve all Europe in the strife, and the effect which such a war is likely to have upon the agricultural and industrial pursuits of this country, are points which give to this contest a deep and absorbing interest.

And yet, it is a fact that the mass of Americans are almost wholly without any definite knowledge of the regions most directly and primarily concerned in this war. To most readers of our newspapers, the news from the seat of war is in a large degree unintelligible, from lack of information as to those people and countries. Moreover, the demand for this information has developed the fact that there is not extant any book giving what is wanted, in reliable and popular form.

We are glad, therefore, to receive from the well-known publishing firm of Hubbard Bros., advance sheets of a forthcoming volume, entitled "*The Cross and the Crescent*; or, *Russia and Turkey, and the Countries Adjacent*." It is from the pen of the well-known historian, Dr. L. P. Brockett, and gives a full and complete description of the countries bordering on the Black Sea, the Danube, the Euphrates and the Tigris; including their Extent, Physical and Political Geography; their History, with all its Varied and Thrilling Incidents; the Religion, Customs, Habits, Manners, and Character of each Nationality; their Military, Naval and Financial Resources; the Cause and Influences which led to this and former Wars, and a Full and Clear Explanation of the Complications which are driving the Nations of Western Europe into participation in it; the Massacres in Bulgaria; the Oppression and Cruelty which have goaded other Provinces and Tributary States into Insurrection, and the Despotic Sway of the Russian Government, all depicted with great Vividness and Force. It also contains Biographical Sketches of all the Prominent Actors in the War now in progress, Monarchs, Rulers, Statesmen, and Generals, with Portraits of many.

Aside from its relation to passing events, this is a most valuable and richly interesting volume. The brilliant, bloody, and eventful history of these nations, the character of their governments, the peculiarities of the people, their religious beliefs, their social customs, habits and manner of life, present a subject full of novelty and instruction, and treated by so able and brilliant an author as Dr. Brockett, would at any time attract wide attenton; but coming as it does, in response to an urgent demand for just the information here given, it will everywhere meet with an eager reception, and prove to be the most important publication of the year.

THE ADVENTURES OF A NIGHT.—We are indebted to an old friend who wishes to see it in print for the following particulars of a rather unpleasant predicament which a young man in the eastern part of this county got himself into not long since thorugh too ardent a love for the fair and too fair—we should rather say too foul—a love for the "ardent." Here are the facts as gleaned from our informant and noted down by ourself:

A young man whose name we do not feel at liberty to divulge attended a wedding party in one of the outlying townships of this county, a few evenings ago, and at the close of the festivities got his lady love on the mare behind him and in that way safely delivered her in due course of time at the domicile of her parents, after which he sought to reach his own home, but being pretty well "slewed," he lost the the road and ere long brought in a spruce bottom not far from the residence of his lady love aforesaid, where the animal he was riding became entangled in the underbrush and he himself was very unceremoniously thrown over her head. Meantime the young lady whom he escorted home had disrobed and was in the act of retiring to her virtuous couch, when her ears were saluted by cries for assistance, accompanied by the assurance oft repeated that the supplicant for help had broken his leg. Acting on the promptings of her generous heart, the heroine of this "o'er true tale," who does not seem to have discovered that her gallant was at all out of the way while in her company, hastily aroused her parents from their slumbers, and then, without waiting to don her own attire, just as hastily repaired with lantern in hand to the spot from whence the cries proceeded. Reaching there, what was her surprise to discover her escort of the night standing erect on a very unsteady pair of legs and with hat in hand endeavoring to prevent the mare, which was making desperate efforts to extricate herself, from leaping upon him, meanwhile expressing the fear in language more emphatic than choice that the animal might lose what she gave abundant promise of soon presenting to her owner—a fine, healthy colt. That the surprise would have been mutual there is little reason to doubt, and the distressful condition of the fair one being well calculated to surprise almost any one, were it not that the youth in question was in all probability too far gone in his cups to be surprised at anything either ghostly or ghastly. Be that as it may, the disconsolate gallant and his no less unfortunate steed were soon relieved from their unpleasant predicament by the father of the young lady, who came promptly to the rescue, and ere long the youthful adventurer was once more mounted on his mare and jogging along in sec-saw fashion with face turned in the direction of his parental home, not many miles distant. And thus ended the adventures of the night so far as our hero was concerned.

"WHAT EVERY BODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE."—The incontrovertible testimony offered by those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription induced the doctor to sell it under a positive guarantee. Many ladies have refrained from using it on account of a general feeling of prejudice against advertised medicines. Let me ask a question. Are you prejudiced against sewing machines because you have seen them advertised? or can you doubt the ingenuity and skill required in their invention?—Again, would you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions in losses, and yet had a capital of several millions? Do such advertisements shake your confidence, and create prejudices? Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found the Favorite Prescription to be all that is claimed for it in overcoming those ailments peculiar to your sex? Why submit to the use of harsh, and perhaps caustic treatment, thus aggravating your malady, when relief is guaranteed, and a positive, perfect, and permanent cure has been effected in thousands of cases?

WABASH STATION, Ills., Oct. 24, 1876.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Allow me to extend my most sincere thanks to you for the great benefit my wife received from the use of your Favorite Prescription. She suffered almost intolerably before using your medicine, and I had tried the skill of several physicians but to no purpose. Finally, I thought I would give the Favorite Prescription a trial, and she is now sound and well.

Very gratefully yours, D. A. HUNTER.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have now on sale summer excursion tickets to all the principal points of interest and attraction in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States and Canada. These tickets give all the first-class privileges and are sold at greatly reduced rates, affording passengers a choice over 1,000 routes, combining expedition, comfort, pleasure and safety. The Summer Excursion Route Book, just issued for free distribution, is elegantly illustrated and contains descriptions of all prominent resorts and complete information of routes and rates. Excursion tickets and copies of the book can be obtained on application at the ticket offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Altoona.

—Two young ladies named Isett and another named Seeds were thrown from a buggy and quite seriously injured at Yellow Springs, Blair county, on Sunday last, while on their way home from church. "Isett Seeds" might have been but probably was not the reflection of the runaway horse when the three fair damsels tumbled out of the vehicle.

DEAFNESS.—Dr. Keyser cured me of deafness in a few weeks.
LOUIS MULLER, No. 20, 6th Street.
Dr. Keyser's office, 120 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, June 18, 1877.

DEAR FREEMAN:—As you are aware from having printed the mammoth posters announcing the fact, a grand picnic is to be held in this place, or rather in a fine grove near this place, on the coming Fourth of July. More than ordinary preparations are being made to render it far superior to anything of the kind ever held in this vicinity, and when that is said enough is said to establish its reputation, inasmuch as Carrolltown picnics are proverbial for being the most enjoyable that the county affords, and as this is really to be the "boss" picnic of the season, no one who delights in such festivities and can make it suit to attend should fail to put in an appearance. Good music by the silver cornet and string bands will enliven the occasion, and fun, feasting, dancing, etc., will serve for the time being to drive dull care away, with swings, and other amusements as side show attractions. The cause to be subserved by the picnic, that of education, is a noble one, and all who assist in making it a success can rest assured that they are contributing their mite to a general, praiseworthy and permanent enterprise. Everybody is invited and a good time guaranteed.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

At all times, and especially since tramps have become an institution in the land, our people have congratulated themselves on the fact that they are remote from the leading thoroughfares of the country and as a consequence have in a great measure been exempt from the depredations of the lawless class in their raids upon person and property. Saturday morning last, however, dispelled the illusion that we were entirely forgotten by the "light fingered" fraternity, the fact being then revealed that an attempt had been made during the preceding night to burglarize the store of A. A. Barker & Son, the evidence to that effect being the cutting away of one of the lower corners in each of the front and rear window shutters, making a hole in both instances sufficiently large for the insertion of a hand-spike, one of which the would-be burglars left behind them as a momento of their visit. Why they did not pry open one or the other of the shutters and enter and rob the store is just where the mystery comes in, but the presumption is that they became alarmed in some way and beat a hasty retreat when almost within reach of the coveted prize.

A LITTLE OWLISH.

One of our best and most substantial citizens had quite an interesting experience one day last week while seeking to gratify a commendable curiosity as to the habits and peculiarities of a certain ornithological rarity known as a white owl. Deeming it unnecessary to mention the name of the gentleman referred to or even to intimate that he at one time lived in a large brick house on or in close proximity to the road leading from Carrolltown to Ebensburg, and not many miles distant from the former place, it will suffice to say that the reported capture of a white owl by a neighbor of Mr. F——, well there, we nearly told his name after all,) induced that gentleman to call, see and investigate for himself, which he did with a holiday, and, in accordance with his instructions from the owner of the bird, approached the box supposed to contain the *rara avis* with stealthy steps and then putting the end of his cane carefully down upon a string which he was assured had a strong attachment for the leg of the owl, he just as carefully raised the lid of the box and with eyes and mind alert in the prudent effort to guard against being scratched, he intently gazed upon as fine a specimen—not of a fully developed owl, but of a large cat—as it has been our mortal wish to see many a day. What he saw modesty forbids us to tell, but when we assure the reader that a sleeping apartment devoid of the article contained in the box could scarcely be considered as complete in all its details, it will perhaps not bother him much to determine the particular nature of the object upon which the eyes of one of our worthiest citizens momentarily rested on the interesting occasion to which we refer. Be that as it may, we caution all persons against asking the gentleman in question whether he got his hands scratched in the course of his investigations, as the answer is very apt to be, "none of your business," and that is a reply which few care to receive.

Yours, &c., S.

ACCOUNTS OF SCHOOL BOARDS.—An Act of the Legislature was passed during the season of 1876 in relation to the publication of the accounts of School Boards, the provisions of which should be generally known to the directors of public schools, as the penalty prescribed for a violation or failure to comply with its regulations is very severe. The following is the full text of the law, which was approved by Gov. Hartranft on the 1st of May, 1876:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc*: That it shall be the duty of each Board of School Directors, in the several School Districts of this Commonwealth, at the close of the school year, to place in the hands of the proper Auditors a full certified statement, itemized, of their receipts and expenditures for the past year, including the assets and liabilities of the district of all kinds, with all books, papers and vouchers relating to the same, to be by said Auditors examined and, if found correct, approved; such statement to be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Directors, and in a condensed but fully classified form published by said Board in not less than ten written or printed hand bills, or if deemed preferable, in three newspapers of the county in which the district is situated having the largest circulation among the citizens interested; and for any neglect or failure to perform the duties enjoined by this act, the officers named therein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $300, to be paid into the school funds of the district in which the offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 2. That the publication of the accounts of School Boards herein provided for shall be in lieu of all other publications of said accounts now required by law; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and they are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That the provisions of this Act shall not extend to cities of the first-class.

FEARFUL STORM IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The following particulars of a disastrous wind, rain and hail storm in Clearfield county are gleaned from the Williamsport *Bulletin*:

A terrific wind, rain and hail storm visited a portion of Clearfield county on Friday night. The damage to crops is large, while the roads are fearfully torn up by the deluge of water. On the farm of Duncan Thomas thirty sheep and hundreds of chickens were killed. An old deserted farm house was thrown down and washed into Mark's creek. A tramping peddler, known as "John, the Irishman," who had taken refuge in the house, was drowned. From intelligence received from the neighboring forest country, it appears that the storm reached its most furious point in the mountains. A number of men and women, while returning from a "log party" in a wagon, were caught in a whirlwind about five miles from Curwensville. The wagon was blown over a precipice into the public road below, some 45 feet. It was broken into fragments, and one of the horses killed. Three of the inmates, two men and one woman, received painful but not serious contusions. Near by where this accident occurred, a large oak tree was uprooted and hurled against the cottage of Harrison Prince. The house was almost entirely demolished. Fortunately none of the inmates were injured. Hundreds of trees were torn from their roots and burned by a fire started by the lightning.

AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as a sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or to P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a 75 cent Bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

RUPTURE.—If you are ruptured the best thing you can do is to call on DR. KEYSER and have a good Truss fitted. I say fitted, for there are more mistakes made by ill-fitting Trusses in the treatment of rupture than in any other way. Dr. Keyser's Trusses are not only cheaper but they are better than can be had anywhere in the United States. Dr. Keyser will cure rupture in most cases and will warrant cures. Dr. Keyser, 120 and 240 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARL RIVINIUS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
EBENSBURG, PA.,

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all work in his line, such as repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., at short notice, in the very best manner, and at the lowest possible prices. Shop on High street, one door west of Huntley's store. Please give me a call.

Ebensburg, June 22, 18.6.-1y.

NOTICE.—The second account of EPHRAIM GOUGHNOUR, committee of DENNIS B. GOUGHNOUR, a lunatic has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and will be presented at the September Term of Court, and, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, will be approved and confirmed.

By the Court.
B. MCCOLGAN, Prothonotary
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, June 18, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Al. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown,

On Saturday, July 7th, 1877,

at **1 o'clock, P. M.**, the following real estate to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Alexander D. Goughnour, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in East Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronted on the south by Railroad street, and having lot of Jacob Prohibiter and West street on the north, and an alley on the east, having thereon erected a two story house and stable, now in the occupancy of Alex. D. Goughnour. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Dr. C. Emerson.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Frank McCullough, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Third ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street, adjoining lot of Bart. Kearney on the east and lot of Chas. Cartwright on the west, and running back to Pearl street, having thereon erected two story frame houses, now in the occupancy of Frank McCullough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Trefts, for use of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Fees, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Richland township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Daniel Weaver, George Conrad, and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story frame house and a one story house and stable, now in the occupancy of John Fees. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Hübner, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fourth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Pine street, adjoining lot of Jacob Horner, jr., on the north and lands of heirs of Jacob Horner, sr., deceased, on the south, running back 120 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of John Hübner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Andrew Glek.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 18, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg,

On Tuesday, July 10th, 1877,

at **1 o'clock, P. M.**, the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Peter Woodley, of in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Chest township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Margaret Ashcraft, Peter Byrnes, and others, containing 84 acres, more or less, about 35 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of Peter Woodley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. McNulty, for use of John Alberter, now for use of Joseph Alberter.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Lenus Becher, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Agnes Burk, Henry Sanker, and others, containing 80 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of Martin Seymour. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Miller.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 16, 1877.

S. C. BAILEY. J. S. BOLSINGER.

BAILEY & BOLSINGER,
Plumbers,
AND
GAS AND STEAM
PIPE
FITTERS!
Ebensburg, Pa.,

Are prepared to put Cold and Hot Water Pipes in houses and attend to all other work in their line promptly, expeditiously, at the lowest possible prices, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Also, can furnish at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, Marble Wash Stands Iron Sinks for kitchens, boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Iron and Wooden Hydrants, Iron Hose, Galvanized Iron Pipes, one and one quarter inch Lead Pipe (light for country use), and Terra Cotta, Server and Dr

The Hibernation of Swallows.

The controversy respecting the alleged hibernation of swallows has received a new contribution in a letter written by Sir John McNeill to his brother-in law, the Duke of Argyll and printed in a late number of Nature. After a few preliminary remarks, the writer continues as follows:

"About twenty five miles south of Teheran, the capital of Persia, there is a village called Kenaragird, near which is a stream of brackish water running in a deep bed with nearly perpendicular banks some forty or fifty feet high. Being largely impregnated with salt, this stream is rarely if ever frozen, and in frosty weather is resorted to by flocks of wild ducks. During a frost of unusual severity I went from Teheran to Kenaragird, accompanied by Sir Henry Rawlinson, for the purpose of duck-shooting, the severity of the frost promising good sport. Having slept at the village, we next morning followed the downward course of the stream along the north bank, and had proceeded about a mile, I should think, when we came to a place where there had, quite recently, been a small land-slip. The brink of the bank to the extent of perhaps twenty feet in length, and ten or twelve broad in the middle, tapering off to each end, had slipped, but had not fallen down the bank. Between this detached portion and the perpendicular face about ten feet high, from which it had broken off, we saw, to our great surprise, a number of swallows, not less, I am sure, than twenty or thirty, lying, as I at first supposed, dead, but on taking up one of them I found that it was alive but dormant; it was warm and its breathing was quite perceptible. I examined a considerable number, and found that they were all alive and breathing, but none of them gave any sign of consciousness.

"My attention was then attracted to the perpendicular face at our left, which was perforated by a vast number of holes, each about the size of a rat hole. On looking into such of these as I was tall enough to see into, I found in all of them swallows in the same dormant state. I was able with finger and thumb to pull out swallows from several of these holes, and in each case found that the hole, which penetrated horizontally a considerable way into the bank, contained more swallows in the same condition. In no case did I see one lying on another—they were all lying singly with their heads inward, each head touching the tail of the bird before it. How far these holes penetrated into the bank, or what number of swallows each contained, I did not ascertain; but it is plain that the original entrance to those dormitories must have been in the external face of the portion that had slipped, which, as I have stated, was, in the middle, from ten to twelve feet thick. The holes in the undisturbed portion may probably have been of equal or greater length, and if so the number of swallows hibernating there must have amounted to many hundreds."

It is the *cotyle reparia*—the bank, sand or river swallow—which is reported by some ornithologist to hibernate occasionally instead of migrating on the approach of winter, like the other members of the *hirundinidæ* family. Of the fifty different species of swallows this is the smallest, being only 4⅞ inches long and 10½ inches from the extended tip of one wing to that of the other. Its color is grayish brown above, sometimes approaching to a sooty hue, white beneath, with a band across the breast and sides of the same tint as the back. Unlike the others, it has no partiality for the society of man, but dwells in communities along the sides of sandy pits or river banks, in which it excavates a tubular gallery, often of considerable length, for breeding purposes. It is found in immense multitudes in several places on the Ohio river, and is widely distributed all over the United States. There is no appreciable difference between the American and European birds, though in the British Isles the latter are generally known by the name of sand martins.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE DANUBE.—The river Danube has figured largely in history for 2,000 years, and it again becomes the object to which the eyes of the world are turned. It furnished a highway for the Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to penetrate Europe as far as Vienna, and in the days of the Crusades it became an outlet for the religious enthusiasm of Europe to flow to the Holy Land. The Danube, from its source in Baden to the Black Sea, is 1,820 miles in length, and it drains, with its tributaries, an area of over 300,000 square miles. It passes through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, forms the boundary between Hungary and Servia to the Carpathian mountains, where it separates Roumania and Bulgaria, and passes into the Black Sea through several mouths, the principal one being that of Sulina. The Danube is navigable for steamers as far as Ulm in Bavaria. At Nicopolis, in the fourteenth century, 100,000 Christians were driven by the Turks into the Danube, and in the fifteenth century 40,000 Turks were slain on its shores at the siege of Belgrade.

TO RESTORE the elasticity of cane chair bottoms, turn the chair bottom upward and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane, working the water in well, so that it will be thoroughly soaked; then let it dry in the air and it will be as firm as when new.

WEATHER-PROOF WHITEWASH.—A whitewash made of five lbs. whiting and four ounces of air slaked lime, mixed with skim milk, will last for years if three coats are applied.

GREAT

REDUCTION!

IN PRICES!

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, Etc.,

AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

Geo. Huntley

WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Entire Stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Builders' HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.

AT LESS THAN COST,

—FOR—

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines**, which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changable self-feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

BY BUYING A

Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

NOTICE!

☞ *All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

Geo. Huntley,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)

The SCIENCE of LIFE;
Or, Self-Preservation.

More than One Million Copies Sold.

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association," March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morals of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, MEANS OF CURE, Cure of ody and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains MORE than FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred Indian diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

☞ Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage.

Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [7-7.-1y.]

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence, sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann Street, New York.
Post Office Box 4586. [4-13.-1y.]

Certain Headache Cure.

A HARMLESS VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and the discovery of a physician, the Victor Headache Powder has been proven a positively sure cure for the most distressing cases of Sick or Nervous Headache. Morning Sickness and Neuralgia, a single powder actually curing in ten minutes when all other means fail. We have had a wonderful experience with it, and the ten cent trial pack of two powders can be had by addressing the proprietors, J. R. HEISLEY & Co., SALEM, N. J., who will cheerfully mail them post-paid, or by applying to LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists everywhere; and it is with well merited confidence they are offered as a thorough cure for all distresses of the head. [1-12.-1y.]

USEFUL SCRAPS.

Two ounces each of red pepper, alum, rosin and flour of sulphur, put in their food in proportion of one teaspoonfull to three pints of scalded meal, will cure chicken cholera.

The bites of mad dogs have been rendered harmless by immediately cauterizing the wound with a saturated solution of carbolic acid, and keeping it constantly wet with a weaker solution of the same, at the same time giving the patient, according to age, from two to six drops of spirits of ammonia, in water, every two hours, for 12 or 14 hours. The wound is not allowed to dry for an instant for three or four days.

If a cat is seen catching chickens, tie one around her neck, and make her wear it for three or four days. Fasten it securely, for she will make incredible efforts to get rid of it. Be firm for that time, and the cat is cured. She will never again desire to touch a bird.

Hens' eggs hatch in from 19 to 21 days; turkeys' in from 26 to 29 days; ducks' in 28 days; guinea fowls' in from 25 to 27 days; pea fowls' in from 58 to 30 days; geese in from 30 to 23 days. Fresh eggs will hatch one or two days sooner than those two or three weeks old.

The following advice from the New York *Evening Post* is very important. Let every mother remember it: "Lifelong discomfort and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria or a fatal sore throat. Always on coming from school, or entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy or thawy weather, the child should remove its shoes, and the mother should herself ascertain whether the stockings are the least bit damp. If they are, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hands till perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings and another pair of shoes put on. The reserve shoes and stockings should be kept where they are good and dry, so as to be ready for use on a minute's notice."

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A correspondent of a Victorian paper writes: Should you or any of your family be attacked with diphtheria be not alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few weeks ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" he performed, while the patients of others were drooping on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured *every* patient without exception. He put a spoonful of flower of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger, instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle he recommends the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrank to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used, the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation; the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows shut. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time and is recommended in case of consumption and asthma.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?—It is important that you purchase tickets by the route compelling you to make the fewest changes of cars, and by which there are no omnibus transfers between depots in the large cities. The principal connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh, is the system of roads familiarly known to the public as the "*Panhandle Route.*" Its trains run through, without detention, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and Louisville, where prompt connections are made for all points South; from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, where through express trains are in waiting in the Union Depot to take passengers to all points in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and the Northwest. The only line running through trains from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, crossing the Mississippi river on the largest and finest steel bridge in the world, and making direct connections in the New Union Depot with the great through lines for all points in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, California, Arkansas, and Texas. Trains are all equipped with the Safety Air Brake; the cars are comfortable, and the road in first-class condition. Your tickets west of Pittsburgh should read over "*Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.*" [3-30.-9t.]

HOW TO CATCH TROUT.—The palms of the fisherman are itching for the exquisite thrill which the trouty twitch alone can give, and his thoughts are full of nibbles, pulls and jerkings, the dainty hookings and ponderous flops, as his mind's eye lands a struggling beauty of the brook, and quickly imprisons it in his fisher's basket. He is ready to clamber over hills and wade through streams, rend his garments and soak his boots that he may have a mess of fish, and ten to one an attack of rheumatism. For the information of trout fishermen, we will tell something which may be of interest to them:

If you can catch one trout you are supplied with the most taking lure that can be used, not even excepting the most enticing fly ever tied. Cut out the anal fin, with enough of the flesh to give your hook a firm hold, and cast as with flies, or use a light sinker and keep bait in motion. If trout will take anything, you have nothing to do but land your fish. I have tried it repeatedly, and have never known it to fail, when fish were inclined to rise at all. Of course your "gentleman sportsman" will scout at the idea of anything so vulgar, nevertheless he will try the first opportunity.

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST

HIGH PRICES!

We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodled, refitted and removed to our

LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!

IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Where we have just received an immense stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS

Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., &c. We also keep a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBURG FOR M'CLAFLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.

BY BUYING FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce.

McLAUGHLIN BROS. & CO.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county. [2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

IF YOU WANT

Customers, Boarders, Agents, Orders, Servants or Place, Lawyer or Case, Musical Teachers, Popular Preachers, Cooks, Books; To Hire or Let, Offices, Basement, First Floor Casement, To Purchase a Pet—Horse, Mare, Monkey or Bear, Bloodhound or Spitz, Free from Flies, To Have a Ball, A Tender of Bars, A Driver of Cars, An Elegant Carriage, An Opulent Carriage, Play, Concert or Ball, Skates, Plates; To sell to gay creatures Diamonds, Pearls, Rings, Curls, Or wash for their feasts, To buy any odd thing, Or sell any odd thing; Cats, Rats, Mats, Flats, Flats, Pantaloons, Hats, Resplendent Cravats, Mutton or Beef; Financial Relief, Stocks, Clocks, Locks, Socks, Portmanteau or Box, Pig, Sheep or Ox, Or even a beau,—Then in a trice Take the advice Written below—

Aught To be Bought, Silver or Gold, Merchandise Sold, Goods to Appraise, Opening Days To announce; Houses or Acres, Butchers or Bakers, Boats, Votes, Dress, Skirt or Flounce, A Cure for Disease, A handy Valise, A Muslin Chemise, Cheese, Teas, Bees, Peas; Or are prone To make known Your notions, Hostelry, Dry Goods, Upholstery, Picnics, Excursions, Knick Knacks, Diversions, Theology, Magic, Astrology, Wealth or Felicity, World-wide Publicity, Flags, Bars, Rods, Wags, Dress Shirts or Collars, Almighty Dollars, Houses to Rent Store, Tenement, Cash to be Lent, Cash to be Spent, Scent, Tent, Roman Cement, Go Read the advice, Far beyond price, Written below—

ADVERTISE

—IN—

The FREEMAN!

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

DON'T YOU KNOW

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety,

What to Do?

Why visit Altoona and buy your Carpets, Oil Cloths, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, &c., from WM. A. J. MURRAY, who keeps the largest assortment in the city and sells at prices which other dealers cannot match. Wake up when you go there, and find the place where no advantage is taken and no tricks of trade practiced—at

OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, AND NOTIONS, AND NOTIONS, AND NOTIONS, AND NOTIONS, AND NOTIONS, AND NOTIONS, AND NOTIONS, AND NOTIONS, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety, Great Variety,

1317 ELEVENTH AVE.,

[1-5.] Altoona, Pa. [6m.]

NO SUCH THING AS FAILURE.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S LUNG SYRUP is a safe and speedy cure for Consumption.

We will refund the money if it does not do all we claim for it. Trial size, 25 cents. Large size, $1.00, equal to five small bottles. Sold by all dealers. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburg.

"Having tried B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup, we can safely commend it as an excellent medicine, and for use among children it is invaluable, acting like a charm."—Ed. Pittsburg Christian Advocate. (3-16.-3m.)

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Sellers' Liver Pills have stood for Thirty years a Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headaches, and all Derangements of the Liver.

"Seller's Vermifuge, the great Worm Destroyer," expelled 400 large, live worms from my child, 2 years old. Wm. Barver, St. Louis, Mo. Price of each, 25c. If your druggist don't keep them, send for them.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [2-16.-1y.]

ESTABLISHED 1869.

R. S. & A. P. Lacey,

Attorneys-at-Law,

529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventors or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All *officers, soldiers* and *sailors* wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus, having therein the clerical assistance of able and experienced lawyers and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Promptest attention thus secured to all business entrusted us. Address

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS,

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. R. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Banner, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3.'77.-1y.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-1y.*

WANTED—FARMS TO SELL.—I have hundreds of applicants for FARMS just now. Also, rentable city properties to exchange for Farms. Hundreds of people crowd into my office, and I cannot get sufficient Farms. I have lots of customers for good improvements—all cash. Write or call as soon as possible, and, if not too far distant, I will go and see the property. S. M. JAMES, Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, near the Post-office. [2-23.-1y.]

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months' by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. (3-23.-1y.*)

MEASUREMENT OF TIME.

Water clocks have been in use in the East for about two thousand years. These have been gradually improved to the present period. The substitution of a weight for the water to turn the wheel is supposed to have been the work of the Saracens, though it may have been introduced some time before, for Archimedes had discovered the advantage of weight in the turning of small machines some centuries earlier. The clepsydra, supposed to have been used among the Chaldeans, was employed extensively by the Greeks and Romans. This instrument measured time by the gradual flow of water through a small orifice. It is yet used in China, and anciently had in some instances a musical attachment by which attention was called to the hour as by the stroke of a bell in our clocks. They were introduced into Rome about 158 B. C. Eighty years later they were improved by the addition of a toothed wheel and pinion driven by the water which flowed from the bottom of the jar. Then came the substitution of the weight, as has been already mentioned.

At a very early period men began to divide the day into several portions, and soon the night also. These divisions were at first of about three or four hours each, but after a time the division of night and day into twelve hours each was found to be more convenient, and then there came the necessity for means of measuring each of these divisions of time. The first in use was the dial, the use of which was learned by the Greeks from the Chaldeans. This instrument shows the hours of the day by the shadow of a gnomon or style cast by the sun on a graduated arc. The object in the construction of a dial is to find the sun's distance from the meridian by means of the shadow. This being known the hour also is known. It is true that the shadow can never be well defined that its limits can be ascertained with astronomical [illegible] Practically the error may [illegible] great account. It is believed that the style or pin of the sun dial, which by its shadow indicates the hour of the day, was probably the first astronomical instrument, and it appears to have been in much use among the Egyptians, the Chinese, and even the Peruvians.

It is not necessary to trace the history of the clock from the time of the substitution of a weight for water to turn the toothed wheel. Various difficulties in the construction were afterwards rectified. The ingenuity of our own countrymen has been exercised in bringing the clock to its present state of perfection. The clock, as it has been justly said, was the mother of the watch. When it was made in 1[illegible] by Peter Hele, a clockmaker of Nuremburg, it was called his "[illegible] egg," and was considered one of the wonders of the world. The production of this "pocket clock" cost a year's labor; was about the size and shape of a goose egg; varied nearly an hour a day from the true time, and its price was equal to about $1,000 in gold of to-day. It is needless to trace its improvements from that period to the present, but, as in the clock so in the watch, the American maker is now competing successfully with others in the markets of the world. Chronometers are watches adjusted to the variations of temperature and positions, and American make have proved accurate as any timepieces ever made.

A REMARKABLE FOOD PRESERVATIVE.—A practical physician—Dr. W. Davenport of Dallas, Texas—has obtained a patent which promises to be of great usefulness. It is simply a fluid for keeping all kinds of meats, vegetables and meats fresh and sweet. The aim of the chemist has been to discover the ingredients of a preparation which would arrest the process of decomposition and extinguish the germs of decay of all animal and vegetable substances without imparting to them any flavor or imparting to them any deleterious effect. It is simply a pickle, and the most inexpensive sort, costing less than brine or vinegar, in which any meat or vegetable may be kept in open vessels, submerged for months and when taken out will be found as sweet and fresh as when the vegetables were taken from the garden or the meat from the butcher's stall. This pickle may be furnished and prepared at a cost of four cents per barrel. The pickle is not so nearly tasteless and palatable as to demonstrate its innocuousness, but yet, from the specimen we saw yesterday, green corn which had been immersed in it for twelve months, and boiled, could not be distinguished from the corn which had been picked that morning. Mutton and pork chops, even fat papabottes placed in this pickle weeks ago, when subjected to heat, had preserved all their original freshness and flavor.—*New Orleans Democrat, May 25.*

A HIDEOUS CUSTOM.—Cameron, in "Across Africa" says that on the death of an Urua chief it is the custom to divert the course of a stream, and dig its bed to dig an enormous pit, the bottom of which is then covered with living women. At one end a woman is placed on her hands and knees, and upon her back the dead chief, crowned with his beads and treasures, is seated, being supported on either side by two of his wives, while his second wife sits at his feet. The earth is then shoveled in on them, and all the women are buried alive, with the exception of the second wife. To her comes the more merciful than to her companions, and grants her the privilege of being killed before the huge grave is filled in. This being completed, a number of male slaves—sometimes forty or fifty—are slaughtered and their blood poured over the grave, after which the river is allowed to resume its course.